THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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BEAUTIFUL WOMAN. If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure Blooming Complexion and restores Youthful Beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, cures Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a Lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the Skin Smooth and Pearly; the Eye bright and clear; the Cheek glow with the Bloom of Youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the Countenance. No lady need complain of her Complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article.

The best thing to dress the Hair with is Lyon's Kathairon.

june 18 19-1m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of unknown virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public is now familiar with the unfailing virtues of this great cure as a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. At one season or another, infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive indispensable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or tumors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to hamper the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Even the healthy constitution, if not protected by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor fees insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes*, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so clearly indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe it stands unparalleled in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

FURNITURE, CARPETS

AND MATTRESSES,

Wholesale and Retail.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
87 & 89 BOWERY,
65 CHRISTIE STREET,
130 & 132 HESTER STREET,
NEW YORK.

(CONNECTED UNDER ONE ROOF.)

We have now on hand the largest stock of entirely new patterns and designs for furnishing Houses throughout ever offered by one house in the City, and at a great deduction in price.

Our CARPET DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of H. S. BARNES, who is well and favorably known to the public, having been a long time with Sloane & Co., Broadway, and for the last four years with Lord & Taylor. Our stock of Carpets is entirely new and well selected, this branch having been just added to our business.

The MATTRESS DEPARTMENT is entirely under our supervision, all being made on the premises. Every Mattress guaranteed.

Steamboats, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls and Private Houses furnished throughout at wholesale prices.

The Floating Palaces—the Steamers of the People's Line on the Hudson River—were furnished by us.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Second and Third Ave. Cars pass our Stores. Entrance 87 & 89 Bowery, N. Y.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ON THE 7th day of June 1869, qualified as Administrator on the estate of John W. Rinaldi, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated on or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Administrator.

Elizabeth, N. C., june 10, 1869 19-6t

The administration having been forced to take sides in the contest now going on in Tennessee, has declared in favor of Stokes for Governor as against Senter.—Stokes has made a strong appeal to the President to have the Federal patronage in the State thrown in his favor. The President has responded favorably. All Federal officeholders in Tennessee will be expected to aid Stokes or suffer the consequences.

DIED,

On the 23d June, 1869, at Point Caswell, N. C., after a painful illness of three years, Mrs. MARY E. VOLLERS, daughter of Owen K. Woodcock, Esq. and wife of Mr. L. Vollers, aged thirty years and eight months.

She left her husband and four little children to mourn their loss. She was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, and now, we trust, has gone to the Saviour in whom she believed.

C. C. W.

STATE NEWS

PROGRESSING.—The Chatham Railroad, we learn, is completed from Carey, on the N. C. R. R. to within two miles of Haywood. The terminus of the completed portion has been named "Pullet Station," in honor of "Chicken" Gunter, one of the representatives in the Legislature from Chatham county.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

REMOVED.—Wilkie, the man who lost his mule—or said he did—has been removed from the position of Jones county detective. Even Governor Holden could no longer gulp down the slanderous reports Wilkie was constantly making him concerning the people of Jones, notwithstanding the fact that the "Guv's" capacity that way is somewhat marvellous.

The removal was made over a week ago, and the people of Jones are in extacies thereat.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—We learn from the *Southerner* that a Loan and Building Association has been organized in Tarboro', with seven hundred shares subscribed.—Hon. George Howard was elected President; Mathew Weddell, Treasurer; J. M. Spraggins, Secretary; John Norfleet, H. D. Teel, J. A. Williamson and N. M. Lawrence, Directors.

SUPREME COURT.—The Court met pursuant to adjournment; all the Justices present.

The following cases were argued:

Vance vs. Sumner & Hutchison, from Rowan County. R. C. Badger for Plaintiff. Messrs. Wilson & Bailey for defendant.

Avery vs. Hutchison & Sumner, from Rowan. Kerr Craig for Plaintiff. Messrs. Wilson & Bailey for Defendant.

Sarah Hill vs. Tobias Kesler, from Rowan County. Bailey for Plaintiff. McCorkle for Defendant.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THOSE HORSE THIEVES.—It will probably surprise parties in Newbern to lern that in the last two weeks three horse thieves have been captured in Jones county; but their astonishment will be increased to know *every one of them were negroes*, caught with the animals in their possession. We get this information from an undoubted source.

The owners of the animals have actually had the hardihood to claim their property and take it from the thieves. We suppose Gov. Holden will take immediate steps to avenge this "rebel outrage" by largely increasing the number of Bozier's squad.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

SUPREME COUNCIL FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—This body met at Louisburg on the 22d of June. There was a full attendance of members and visitors. There are now in this order one hundred and fifty subordinate Councils in the State of Virginia and North Carolina, besides others in West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, embracing over 5,000 active and associate members.

A most excellent address was delivered by the Rev. Jno. N. Andrews, of Wilmington, the Secretary of the State Council.

Major D. S. Hill, of Louisburg, was elected President, and Rev. W. B. Wellons, Secretary. The next session of the body meets in Richmond, Va., in July, 1871.

JOHNNY MCDONALD, of Chatham, Joe Abbott, of New Hampshire, but now United States Senator from this State and a host of other scalawags and carpet-baggers of equal importance, but of whom we have neither time nor space to speak are in the city. Some devil's work is going on, you bet!—Ral. *Sentinel.*

OLD MAJOR DOWNING has at last aroused from his heavy slumbers. We saw, yesterday afternoon, this somnambulistic gentleman perambulating our streets, to all appearance wide awake. We supposed the expose of the Penitentiary Committee's combinations, last session of the Legislature, sits heavy on the old gentleman's stomach, and prevents, to a great extent, that former propensity to imitate Joe, the fat boy.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Bob Revels, a negro, formerly from this this place, and a most worthless vagabond and thief, is now, we understand, a member of the Louisiana Legislature. While we sympathise with poor down-trodden Louisiana, cursed with such characters in her Legislature, we rejoice that we have one less rogue in our midst. Bob has written some letters to his friends here, in which he says he is building him a fine house on the Mississippi. The writer would like to make a requisition on the Hon. member (?) for a lot of very fine bacon, which left his store one night very late, just after the aforesaid Bob had entered at the back door.

Fayetteville *Eagle.*

SUPREME COURT.—Court met pursuant to adjournment, all the Justices present.

The following cases were argued:

State on relation of Merrit vs. Z. Q. McQuaig, from Mecklenburg county. Attorney General for the State, Wilson for the defendant.

William Saluns Executor vs. J. M. & A. J. Martin, from Gaston county. Bragg for the plaintiff, Hoke for the Defendants.

John Y. McAden vs. James Bannister, from Lincoln county. Bragg for the plaintiff, Hoke for the defendant.

David Schenck vs. J. H. King, Sheriff, from Lincoln county. Bragg for the plaintiff, Messrs. Phillips and Badger for the Defendant.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

DR. A. D. MCLEAN.—We are much pained to announce the death of that eminent Physician and good man, Dr. Angus D. McLean, of Robeson county, which occurred a few days ago, at his residence, near Floral College. He was a great public benefactor, an honor to his profession, and by his truly christian and exemplary life, was, indeed, an ornament and a blessing to society. All who knew him, deeply feel and mourn his loss, and his bereaved family have the heart-felt condolence of all in their sad bereavements. His treasures were in heaven, whither his little twin daughter had "gone before" but a short time previous to his death, to welcome him to that better country.—Wadesboro' *Argus.*

GOOD NEWS.—From all sections we have the most cheering news as to the coming crops. Col. John A. McDonald, of Chatham county, gave us a call last week, and reports the wheat, oats, corn, &c., throughout his entire county as better than ever known before. We hear the same from farmers of this, Randolph, Stokes, Surry, Forsythe, Davidson, Alamance, and in fact most every county in the State.

From a correspondent at Reidsville, Rockingham county, we learn that the crop of wheat is already harvested, and is the best in quality since the year 1845, and, in quantity, probably never before equalled. Flour has already fallen 33⅓ per cent., and holders will have to submit to a much greater decline. Oats are about made, and the crop is a good one. Corn is very promising. We have a good stand of tobacco; but it is too soon now to say how corn and tobacco will come in.—Greensboro' *Patriot.*

VALEDICTORIAN.—Mr. J. W. Rosebro, of North Carolina, graduated with the first distinction at the recent Commencement at Princeton College, and was the Valedictorian of his class.

PERSONAL.—We see that Gen. Bryan Grimes is in the city. This gallant gentleman has a host of warm friends and admirers here, who will be delighted to grasp his hand.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

DR. HUBBARD.—We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* that Dr. F. W. HUBBARD, D. D., the former distinguished Professor of Latin in the University, and at present a resident of Chapel Hill, was recently refused permission to borrow a book from the library of the Philanthropic Society by *Professor* Patrick. Dr. Hubbard is a member of the Philanthropic Society, and his judgment and fine literary taste was much relied upon in purchasing the books of that library.

SUPREME COURT.—Court met pursuant to adjournment. All the Justices present.

The following cases were argued:

State vs. Hairston, Forsythe county. Attorney General for State; no counsel for defendant. This case involves the question whether *whites and blacks* can lawfully intermarry.

Young vs. McLean, Mecklenburg county; Wilson for plaintiff; Bailey for defendant.

Shuford vs. Ramseur, Catawba county. Bynum for plaintiff; Bragg for defendant.

State vs. Rheinhardt, Lincoln county. Attorney General for State; no counsel for defendant.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The Raleigh Mechanics' Building and Loan Association held their regular meeting at the Court House last night. Nearly all the dues were promptly paid. The sum of $3,200 loaned to members, as follows: $800 to H. Vaughan at 19 per cent. premium; $800 to J. M. Betts at 21¼ per cent premium; $800 to R. W. Best at 22¼ per cent premium; $400 to each A. Betts and W. J. Willoughby at 23 per cent premium.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

NORTH CAROLINIANS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—Your noble State should be proud of her young men now at this University, who bid fair to be ranked among the future great men of the nation. We have given them all a cordial welcome to our State. Our much esteemed good friend, Charles F. McKesson, being elected orator to deliver the address on the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson, spoke with charms of eloquence and graces of oratory, to an immense crowd, by which he won many additional friends. He is a great favorite of the students, highly esteemed by the Professors, and admired by all.

Other noble youths are here also from your State. F. D. Walker, from Wilmington, Samuel Patterson, of Caldwell, and George Wilson, of Charlotte, and others too numerous to mention in this hurried note, all young men of character and intellect

North Carolina is well represented in the number and character of the students, as well as in the grace and beauty of her daughters, who are in attendance on commencement.—Cor. Ral. *Sentinel.*

ANOTHER GRAND EXCURSION.—We are authorized to state that another grand excursion to Beaufort Harbor will take place early this month, for the benefit of the citizens along the line of the W. & W. R. R., from Magnolia to Goldsboro', for whom special cars will be provided, thereby avoiding a change of cars at Goldsboro'. It is proposed to leave Magnolia at 7 a. m. to reach this point at 10 a. m., thence, with the citizens of Goldsboro', to leave this point at 10:30 a. m., proceed at once to Morehead City, arriving there at 2:30 p. m. This train will remain at Morehead City until 7 o'clock, p. m., the day following.

Fare for the round trip from Magnolia to Beaufort Harbor and return for only THREE DOLLARS. From Goldsboro', and back $2—and only one dollar and fifty cents from Newbern. The Hotels at Beaufort and Morehead City are making ample arrangements for the accommodation of the excursionists, and will probably entertain the guests on this occasion at ONE-THIRD less than regular rates. The first grand ball of the season will also come off at that time.

A splendid band of music will accompany the excursion party.

Golds. *Messenger.*

How that Immense Bank Robbery was Effected.

NEW YORK, June 28.—On the 12th inst. a man named Lewis H. Cole, representing himself as an agent of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, rented a portion of the office in the basement of the Ocean National Bank. The only office furniture he put in beside a desk was a large high case. Yesterday at noon the janitor of the bank found everything safe; since which time a hole has been cut through from the basement to the back office of the bank by burglars, who, with a large quantity of fine tools, which they left behind them, forced and blew open several safes, emptying them of their contents. Everything was found in confusion this morning. The bank officials state that only about $20,000 in Government bonds belonging to the bank were stolen, the thieves leaving a bag containing $30,000 in gold in one of the safes, and over $120,000 in gold certificates, and clearing-house exchange for $30,000, untouched. The securities deposited in the bank by enstomers, and about $20,000 worth of checks, were carried off. There is no clue to the burglars,

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Pen and Ink Sketches of the University of North Carolina, as it has Been.

DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE, AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. 14.

THE DECLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

From the close of the war till the peremptory closing of the University doors by the present State Government, and the death of Governor Swain, which two events happened as it were, simultaneously, the college had not regained its former proportions or popularity, but appeared to languish under some adverse influences. This change might at first be attributable to the extreme prostration of the whole Southern country, but that could not be accepted as a sufficient reason when the neighboring Universities and colleges of Virginia began to be crowded as never before from all the States South of us, and with many of our own North Carolina boys. The Faculty was the same that had for many years as a body commanded the respect and patronage of the public, the course of instruction, the advantages, the general inducements were the same, or better. The very apparent change of feeling towards Chapel Hill was not to be attributed to any of these.

The average attendance of students for the three years immediately following 1865, was between 90 and 100. The graduating class of 1868 numbered 19.

THE LAST GRADUATING CLASS.

The Seniors of 1867-'8 were, as a class, much above the usual average. The Seniors were always more especially under Gov. Swain's tuition and influence, and he was always ready to acknowledge merit and promise. But all their Professors united in a high estimate of *these*. Prof. Hepburn, writing from a college in Ohio, speaks of them yet with affection—wishing that he could have there, as exemplars, such students as Burgwyn, and Busbee, and Marwick, and Morehead. Some of them are now at other institutions, pursuing Professional studies, and they will agree in saying that the advantages they enjoyed here were in no respect inferior to those of Virginia, or Yale, or Harvard. One writes that he never ceases to congratulate himself that he decided upon Chapel Hill to receive his collegiate education—that comparing the teaching there with that of one of the most celebrated of Northern colleges, he is satisfied that Chapel Hill was in no essential respect behind, and in many was ahead of sister Institutions. Another student says that after an examination at Yale he was asked who had taught him Greek, with a high compliment to the efficiency and precision of the Chapel Hill mode of instruction. Another writes from Virginia that the more he sees of other colleges, the more he prizes what he received at Chapel Hill, and the more heartily he turns with reverent affection to the memory of those who instructed him there.

THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE.

With so much in the past to confer honor, and to stimulate, and working to the very last with the same zeal and efficiency and success, to what must we look when we speak of the decline of the University?

Without any disposition to call up past grievances, or violate the proprieties of social life, I may be allowed to say what could not well be omitted in a faithful sketch, that there is no doubt that the marriage of Gov. Swain's daughter to the Federal officer commanding the brigade that occupied Chapel Hill in April 1865, was the principal agent in alienating public affection and confidence from our University for a time.

Ordinarily a gentleman may give his daughter in marriage to whom he pleases without any effect beyond his own family circle; but it is one of the penalties of holding an exalted and responsible station, that in critical times even private acts become public property, and are weighed, and have their consequences. This marriage then, taking place when it did, deeply affected the popular feeling towards the President. For, as I have had frequent occasion to remark in the course of these sketches, it is upon the Head and his standing that the success of the college mainly depends. If the public voice disapprove of him, he or the college must succumb.

To Southern people smarting under the humiliation and agony of defeat and surrender, unable to look with complaisance upon their conquerors, uncertain of the future so shrouded in gloom, it seemed an outrage that the Head of an Institution, to whom their sons were to be entrusted should show so little apprehension of the Southern situation, so little sympathy with Southern feeling.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

Gen. Atkins' advanced guard entered Chapel Hill on Easter Sunday, April 16th, 1865. He himself at the head of some 4,000 cavalry, took possession Monday 17th. In consequence of a visit paid by Gov. Swain to Gen. Sherman below Raleigh, as member of a Commission to surrender the city, Gen. Atkins had orders to protect the University and village from destruction and pillage. This he did very effectually. Visiting at the Governor's in pursuance of some official duty, he accidentally saw the Governor's daughter, and sought her acquaintance. He and his command remained in Chapel Hill till the 3rd of May. *After his departure*, the young lady communicated the fact of his proposals to her, and her engagement to him to her parents, reminding them that she was *twenty-one years old.*

GOV. SWAIN'S COURSE.

I have never seen any man so deeply concerned and agitated as Gov. Swain at this unexpected denoument. His whole mind and thoughts had been concentrated for weeks upon public affairs, and the fate of the University. Suddenly, his tenderest affections were touched, and in his own household he was called upon to act in a matter requiring the most delicate and cautious management. Yet I think his anxieties and agitation were but little connected with apprehensions of public censure or withdrawal of public favor.

For Gov. Swain *thought the war was over.* He had never entertained extreme views in regard to Southern rights in the inauguration of the war; he had not allowed himself to become unappeasably embittered toward the North during its continuance; and, therefore, at its close it was not so hard for him as for many to accept peace. And he did not calculate on the continuance of the exasperated state of feeling left by the war in those who had lost sons, husbands, brothers, houses and fortunes, and who had been subjected to insult and degradation. The people who felt most bitterly at the close of the war were not the majority *in numbers* at the South, but they were the majority, so to speak, in social rank and influence, refinement, intelligence and wealth. They were, in short, the class that supports Colleges and Institutions of learning. They are the people, the withdrawal of whose patronage will suffice at any time to give a death-blow to the prosperity of any College in the country, North or South.

Gov. Swain believed this marriage was but the first of many others like it to take place all over the South; that our peace was to flow like a river, and that North and South were coming together *at once* to be more firmly united than ever. He was a sagacious man and accustomed to calculate possibilities very closely and accurately, but he did not once dream of the party issues that were to spring up and divide the country even more effectually than the war, nor of the bitterness that was to be engendered and revived.

A prominent citizen of our State, returning in the winter of '65-'66 from Arkansas, said that from the time he reached the eastern shore of the Mississippi river till he got home, this marriage was flung at him, wherever he was known as a North Carolinian, as a disgrace to the State.

THE WEDDING.

Having satisfied himself during a visit to the north that summer, of Gen. Atkins' personal character and standing at his home in Illinois, Gov. Swain yielded to what he very probably could not have controlled, even had he wished to, and gave him his daughter in August, 1865, without any apprehension in so doing he was condemning his scarcely less beloved University to temporary ostracism from public favor.

Of this marriage I must be permitted to say that so far it has proved a happy one, and productive of nothing but happiness to those immediately concerned.

The Faculty and their families attended the wedding to show Gov. Swain that their respect for him was unalterable. They also paid the newly married pair afterwards such civilities as are usual in civilized life. One of the *notabilia* of the supper table was a large and handsomely decorated cake, sent by *Freedmen* as a bridal present to their deliverer and liberator.—There were a number of gallant ex-Confederate soldiers among the guests, and looking on such a scene so soon after the close of hostilities, it really did appear as if *the war was over.*

The town's people, however, generally neglected their invitations. Chapel Hill people as I have said before, are a unique and somewhat independent set. They declined to attend the "Yankee wedding" from principle, and they also declined to attend Mr. Pool's late commencement from principle.

Gov. Swain himself maintained a calm and even front through all these little temporary excitements. Conscious of his own integrity and purpose, and believing that all things find their level in time, he could endure temporary depression and wait for the subsidence. An old and devoted personal friend wrote to him that Fall from a distant State: "Live ten years Governor, and you will be the most popular man in North Carolina."

THE APPROPRIATION.

The College continuing to languish, the tuition fees not sufficing for its expenses, Gov. Swain resolved to apply to the State for aid. At the Legislative session of 1866-'67, he asked for an appropriation of $7,000.

The Mole---Is he the Farmer's Friend or Enemy?

In this country, two kinds of moles are common, both of which differ from the European mole, but they are frequently confounded by careless overseers. Both have the thick-set, clumsy body and the very stout, broad fore feet and short legs, peculiar to the whole mole family. One kind known as the star-nosed mole *(Condylura cristata)*, is peculiar in having a circle of curious soft papillæ growing out from the end of the nose and forming a sort of star, with about twenty rays. It has fine, dark gray fur, and its ears are of considerable size, though there are no external projecting parts. The eyes in both species are very minute, and scarcely visible without a lens.

The screm-mole *(Scalops aquaticus)* has a long, pointed and flexible nose. Its body is larger and the fore feet are broader and stouter, but the ears are only very small openings, placed far back toward the shoulders. The fur is thick, soft and glossy, silvery or dark gray, with beautiful iridescent reflections, according to the light.

The moles are most admirably adapted, in every part of their structure, for burrowing and seeking insect prey beneath the surface of the soil, where they pass their whole life. In such an abode eyes are of little use, and therefore we find them very small, for nature is always consistent.—Ears are somewhat more useful by giving warning of approaching danger, and we find them better developed, but much less so than in allied animals that live above the surface—as, for example, in the shrews. The form of the body, the thick, glossy fur, the powerful fore legs, and broad feet turned outward, all have immediate reference to their peculiar mode of life and progression. The sense of smell is very acute, and the soft, fleshy tip and prominences of the nose are doubtless endowed with the sense of touch in an eminent degree, and thus make up for the lack of sight in seeking their insect food. The teeth and digestive organs are constructed upon the insectivorous plan, and insects of various kinds are their only natural food, though when confined they will eat meat, either raw or cooked. But they refuse vegetable food of all kind.

They may be easily tamed, and learn to take food from the hand, following it quickly by the scent. In eating, the shrew mole has a curious habit of using its long, flexible snout to thrust the food into its mouth, doubling it under and thrusting it back in a way that reminds one of the elephant's proboscis in miniature. They usually prefer to bury themselves when feeding, if possible. They are very active at night, but sleep most of the day. Their eyes do not permit them to see objects distinctly; so that they will often run directly against obstacles placed in their way. They are remarkable for great strength, and have been known to move heavy chairs and tables by crowding themselves between such furniture and the wall.

Both species have similar habits, but the star-nose is particularly fond of damp localities, especially in meadows and near the margin of streams, while the shrew-mole frequents both meadows and uplands, and is far more frequent in gardens than the other. It also has the habit of throwing up "mole-hills," which are often six inches high and broad, by pushing the soil out through an opening in the centre, but the star-nose rarely does this. It has a very remarkable habit of coming to the surface, as if to look about or to sun itself for a few moments at noon—usually at twelve o'clock precisely, a fact which is known to many country people, and sometimes made use of either for ascertaining dinner-time or for capturing the mole.

The injuries done by the moles are chiefly caused by the elevation of the soil above their superficial galleries, which are sometimes so abundant in meadow lands as to completely loosen the roots of the grass over patches of considerable size. In gardens they often cause much annoyance and considerable damage by loosening roots or completely overturning valuable plants and by disfigruing flower-beds and neat gravel walks. Under these circumstances, no one can blame a gardener if he gets out of patience and passes sentence of death upon the whole race. But it is easier to pronounce the sentence than to execute it in this case. And, perhaps, it is well that it is so, for the moles devour an incredible number of noxious insects during the season, which, if allowed to live, would, beyond question, do far more damage than the moles. It is well known that a great majority of our most injurious insects pass a part of their life under ground, and that they are there safest from the attacks of human foes. Many, like the cut-worms, grubs of seventeen-year locusts, grubs or larvæ of many beetles, etc., pass the greater part of their life under ground.—Others, like the plum weevil, canker-worm, army-worm, tobacco-worm, and a host of others, pass their inactive pupa state beneath the soil, and most of them pass the winter in this way. All these are the favorite food of the moles, which are ever at work, summer and winter, sinking shafts and extending their tunnels and galleries in their exhaustless mines of insect treasures. Wherever we find their galleries most numerous, we may feel sure that there the moles have found an abundant supply of insects. And we must consider not only the number actually destroyed, but also the vast numbers of their progeny that would otherwise have been produced in a short time.

They also consume the earth-worm, or "angle-worm," in great numbers, but whether this is to be reckoned as a benefit or not may be doubted by many. We hope to say something upon this earth-worm question at a future time, and will here only state that he is at best a suspicious character and a vegetarian. Moreover, the very tunnels and galleries of the moles of which the farmers complain may, in many cases, prove in the end a benefit rather than an injury, since in grass lands they serve to lighten the soil, and the deeper ones, at least, must act as drains, thus supplying the place, to some slight extent, of cultivation and drainage.

Therefore, we conclude that the moles should be encouraged in all places except gardens, where they should be caught, if possible, alive, and may then be transferred to some distant locality, especially to the vicinity of fruit-trees, where they can do no harm, and must do much good.

We have had some experience in catching moles in various ways, but have never been particularly successful. Sometimes we have succeeded with pitfalls consisting of wooden boxes, smooth inside, sunk below the level of the soil, across their galleries. Can any one suggest a better plan?—Prof. A. E. Verril, in *Hearth and Home.*

A Noble-Hearted Woman.

Mrs. Crane Pleads for Yerger's Life.

The Nathez (Miss.) Democrat of the 21st inst. says:

Through the kindness of a friend we are permitted to make the following extracts from a lady's private letter to a lady in this city. It shows such true nobility of heart in the widow of the late Col. Crane as cannot but add, if anything can be added, to the profound sympathy felt for the bereaved lady by the people of Mississippi. We quote:

"When Rev. Dr. Crane got to Brown's store, he found Col. Crane lying with his feet on the pavement and his head and body in the store, just weltering in his blood and dead. On the floor clinging to the dead body of her husband, and covered with his blood, was his wife, calling him by every endearing name, imploring him to speak once more. She was surrounded by men and negroes; no female near her. While Rev. Dr. Crane knelt by her, trying to do what he could, the negro preacher, Lynch, stooped over and said to her, "You shall be revenged." Dr. Crane told him this was no place for such language; if he could say nothing to soothe her he must remain quiet. Finally, Mrs. Crane was induced to enter a carriage where they were joined by Mrs. Judge Jeffords and Mrs. Maj. Eagan, and all went to Dr. Crane's residence. Here the awful trial commenced—for the scene was truly heart-rending.—Mrs. Crane was seated in a chair, covered with her husband's blood. She looked up at me and smiled, but oh! such a smile. She threw her arms around me, and asked me if I knew Joseph had been murdered, calling him by every tender name. I almost shrieked with agony. I got water and washed the blood from her hands. I never witnessed such agony.—The ladies wept. The tears streamed down the cheeks of the officers. Mrs. Crane begged to go home at once to her parents—to her two sons—to the home where she had gone when first married, where her husband had made her life one scene of happiness, &c. She sang, she raved; but suddenly she turned and said: 'Judge Jeffords and Dr. Crane, I call upon you to hear my words. Judge Jeffords, by all the love you bore by husband, and I know he was your dearest friend—your partner in law for seven long years—by all the love you bore him, I beseech you to use all the influence you have to save the man who murdered him. Joseph is in the hands of his God; let that God be his avenger. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.' Let not Mr. Yerger fall into the hands of man; let no more blood be spilt; let my husband's blood be offered for peace; let it cry to heaven for peace for his country; let it be the martyr's blood crying for peace.'

"Turning to Dr. Crane, she said: 'Dr. Crane, preach this to all. I would go and see Mrs. Yerger if I could, and tell her I have no feeling of revenge.'

"She then threw herself into the arms of Dr. Crane and screamed, looking perfectly demented."

The remainder of the letter is a narrative of intense grief, from the privacy of which it would not be proper to remove the veil.

The Georgia Crops.

A Careful and Interesting Statement of their Condition.

The Macon Telegraph of Monday has the following careful editorial review of the condition of the crops in that State:

The crop tidings of the past week have been about as favorable as could be desired. To this remark the exceptions are so very few and unimportant as scarcely to merit attention in a general review. In some one or two localities the rain has been excessive—in one or two others, the stands are reported poor. In Dougherty, the crops on two or three plantations have been seriously damaged or destroyed by hail—but these conditions and casualties cover but small space, and we may say, from the whole broad cotton region of Georgia comes the most cheering intelligence. It is a better report in short, (we mean as to the area actually in cultivation) than we ever heard before.

The cotton is growing rapidly with the aid of rain and sultry weather. The grass, under the operation of the same causes, is also springing up with equal vigor, but the crop is in a condition to meet the foe. It is all thinned to a stand—it is of good size—it has only a youth growth to combat, and the rains have not been so continuous as very seriously to interfere with field labor.

Consequently, we do not anticipate any of those disastrous blocks in plantation labor, in which, under a pressing accumulation of work in very warm weather, the hands get discouraged, or get sick, or fagged and unambitious—and which frequently force planters to abandon a part of their crop to save the remainder.

Two conditions lend additional cheerfulness to the picture. The freedmen are universally reported quiet, friendly and industrious, and the health of all agricutural Georgia is good—far better than last year or any year since the war.

The highest cotton we have heard of is about three feet six inches, but the average of the crop even in Southwestern Georgia, is blooming freely.

The use of fertilizers has made a difference of more than fifty per cent., and we believe will, under favorable circumstances, make a difference of more than one hundred per cent. in the product. We believe it will bring cotton to market probably from fifteen to twenty days earlier than usual, (and probably more) if the favorable conditions we speak of continue. All the trouble to the cotton crop, in short, is yet to come, and the time for its appearance, if it comes at all, is at hand. July will pretty much determine the question.

The corn crop is unusually promising, and three weeks more of favorable weather will put us out of danger. The wheat crop of Georgia has been very fine. Indeed, the products of particular acres have been marvellous, and show what we assert and believe to be true, that Georgia is a better wheat country than Ohio or Illinois. With the same labor we can produce more and better wheat.

A Charming Section.

A writer from Salt Lake to the N. Y. Express, under date June 20, refers in glowing terms to the beauties of that now famous locality. He writes:

The sky here just now, and the earth, is a paradise—and the heavens above, and the earth below, remind one more of Grenada and of the regions of the Alhambra and the Alcazar, than any other land I have ever been in. Here rushes a cooling mountain torrent passing right through the very heart of the city, almost under the walls of the Tabernacle—and there ripple innumerable little rills through the streets, making happy the grass, and the trees, and vegetation of all kinds, while overhead are the "Nevadas," the snowy hills tempering the hot rays of the now burning sun, if not by thermometrical admeasurement, by all the inspirations of the age and the delusions of the imagination. Heaven, earth, thus all tempt a man to Mormondom, if not to be a Mormon. It is not a marvel that man is happy here, and if slavery, as some socialists say, is the destiny of woman, even in the heart of Christendom, the slavery here is compensated for by this air, this earth, this sky, these grand surrounding mountains, looming high up in the skies, and these fruits of the earth, that flourish as man asks for them, from snowy mountain side to living meadow.

The clever, and yet fair, Anna Dickinson is here—on her way to preach her new doctrine of "Equality for Women" throughout the Pacific coast—and one cannot but wish, now she is here, that the fire of her eye, the speech of her wrath, could light up the Tabernacle in the presence of the thirty or forty or fifty wives of the Patriarch Brigham, and the lesser number of elders in this Israel—with all their female followers. What an explosion there would be! But Brigham permits no such freedom to the Saints. Heresy such as this is not allowed to disturb this Eden.—The serpent has not yet got in, and Eve has not yet tasted the forbidden fruit of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

Was ever genius more original, more versatile, more practical and more profitable than that of Brother Jonathan? When the war was over, and shavings mixed with musty hay could no longer be ingeniously made to do duty as new crop timothy.—When accommodating quartermasters could not still be found to accept cotton cassimeres in the place of good stout cloth, and the parvenu shoddy could no longer replace the old-fashioned blan

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869

Demorest's "Young America."

Young America is one of the most popular of juvenile publications; there is a freshness to it that we find in no other, and a variety that satisfies even the desire of children for novelty. Half the good things to be found in other children's periodicals have been derived from this, which seems inexhaustible in its suggestions. One of its very best features is the interest it excites in children, by allowing them to appear as correspondents in its columns. It is well worth the small sum asked for it, $1 50 per annum, with a premium. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

Canby vs. Canby.

We publish the following letter for the benefit of our Virginia friends. The election is now over, but the question of the eligibility of the persons elected to the Legislature may become of interest, in view of the fact that General CANBY has declared all disqualified who could not subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2d, 1862, commonly known as the "iron-clad test oath." He also fortifies himself behind his orders in this State. In looking over our files we find the following letter copied from the Raleigh *Standard*, which shows General CANBY has not much memory or much knowledge of legal construction. Here Radicalism desired not to require the test oath—there Radicalism regarded it essential, hence the difference twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

The letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 23, 1868.

Hon. W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor elect of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.:*

SIR—The second section of the act to "admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina," &c., and authorizing the Legislatures to meet before the complete restoration of the States, is regarded as dispensing with the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2nd, 1862, in the case of the members elect who are not disqualified by the Constitutional amendment, and as allowing them to qualify upon taking the oath of office prescribed by the new State Constitution.

As soon as the bill becomes a law an order will be issued modifying the provisions of General Orders No. 83, of May 12th, 1868, in conformity with this construction.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Bvt. Major General Commanding.

The Immigration Question.

A convention has been called to meet in Memphis, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, for the special encouragement of Chinese immigration. It will be composed of delegates from all parts of the South, particularly from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. It is expected, moreover, that Koopmanshaaf, one of the principal Chinese contractors at San Francisco, who has already brought fifty thousand of his countrymen to America, will be present at the convention, and will unfold his plans for organizing a mighty scheme of direct immigration to the South.

It is too late for those interested in this subject in this State to appoint delegates to the contemplated convention, but we trust this movement will give active encouragement to the growing disposition to employ the Chinese laborers in the cotton and rice fields of this immediate section. The immigration of the Chinese to this country in very large numbers is a fixed fact, and we believe a very fair proportion of the cotton of the Mississippi Valley in 1871 will be produced by Chinese. Our climate, soil and productions are as well adapted to those of any portion of the United States for these laborers, and we will stand in the way of our own interest not to give immediate and earnest attention to this subject.

The Late President Swain—The University.

In the fourteenth number of the "Pen and Ink Sketches of the University as it was been," republished in a late number of the JOURNAL from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, we have noticed an assertion which in our opinion is not in accordance with either justice or truth. We cannot believe, however, this injustice was intentionally done, for unless we are mistaken as to the authorship of these sketches, both personal friendship for the late President of the University and a high regard for truth preclude such a belief.

We have taken occasion in these columns more than once to express our grateful sense of the obligations we, doubtless in common with many others, feel ourselves to be under to our preceptor and friend DAVID L. SWAIN, and now as we realize that we shall indeed see his face no more and remember that there is no one left to defend his fame and name save his old pupils, we listen with impatience and repugnance to anything that does him injustice, whether really or only seemingly, intentionally or unintentionally. Of his errors a judgment, as in the cause of truth it is not now necessary, we do not care to speak. We carry with us only the remembrance of his kindness, his greatness and his goodness. The record of his foibles and his frailties we left at his grave.

The following extract contains the assertion referred to: "Without any disposition to call up past grievances or violate the proprieties of social life, I may be allowed to say what could not well be omitted in a faithful sketch that there is no doubt that the marriage of Gov. Swain's daughter to the Federal officer commanding the brigade that occupied Chapel Hill in April, 1865, was the principal agent in alienating public affection and confidence from our University for a time. * * * * This marriage, then, taking place when it did, deeply affected the popular feeling towards the President, and through him the institution itself. For as I have had frequent occasion to remark in the course of these sketches, it is upon the head and his standing that the success of the College mainly depends. If the public voice disapprove of him, he or the college must succumb."

In our opinion there is not sufficient evidence to justify the assertion that this marriage was the principal agent in alienating the affections of the people from the University. It doubtless had its due share in producing the result, but while it was undoubtedly one cause, it was only one of many causes, so to speak, that created "the withering, blighting suspicion that there were influences at work there not sufficiently in harmony with the views and feelings of our people upon the great questions that had been and were still before us," which we have hitherto declared was in our opinion the obstacle to the success of the University after the termination of the war.

Governor SWAIN was not the only member of the Faculty of that time, in his own person or otherwise objectionable to our people. There were other members also of that body who were looked upon with distrust. In this connection the name of President Pool, then Professor Pool, who had been a member of the Faculty in good standing during the whole war, and yet at its close could and did take the test oath, will readily occur to our readers. There are others who were distrusted equally with Governor SWAIN, and possibly with no more or as much justice. But admitting that any or all, living or dead, of the old Faculty committed errors, who of us mortals can cast the first stone? We wish bye gones to be bye gones. We desire the dead past to bury its dead. The work of the present and of the future requires all our time and all our thoughts. Let us then not look back to the past, save, in intervals of rest from toil, to dwell upon some bright spot that it delights us to remember. Sufficient unto this day, at least, is the evil thereof. Our love for our venerable instructor and for his memory and for truth "constraineth us" to say this much by way of protest against the inference that may be drawn from the extract, that the dislike of the people to the University was due in a greater degree to Governor SWAIN than to other members of the Faculty of that day. We trust we shall not have to recur to this subject again.

Southern Educational Fund.

We publish elsewhere the letter of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, donating another million dollars to the Southern Educational Fund. This munificent bequest swells the total to two million dollars which he has contributed to this fund. This last donation will enable the trustees to carry out the original purpose without disturbing the principal of the fund. An annual revenue of more than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars will for the future be put to service by the trustees of this magnificent bounty and scatter blessings over a large extent of country.

It will be seen that the sentiments expressed by Mr. PEABODY in his letter accompanying this last donation are in keeping with the earnest patriotism and benevolence of one who has made the noblest and wisest use of the means which God has given him. Few men, who have become immensely wealthy have permitted themselves to enjoy the evidences of their liberality. However munificent were their charities at death, men have usually clung to their wealth to the last. The example set by Mr. PEABODY is one we trust to be hereafter followed by those similarly situated. The satisfaction which he enjoys in witnessing the blessings which he has conferred is sufficient incentive to tempt the charitable.

The Confederacy a De Facto Government.

Judge Theard, of the Fourth district Court, Louisiana, has recently rendered a decision in which he still adheres to the opinion enunciated by him in 1865, that the Confederacy was a *de facto* government. The particulars may be briefly stated: In January, 1863, in the parish of De Soto, Louisiana, the administrators of the succession of Hamilton Sloan sold to J. J. Green forty-three bales of cotton on private sale. This cotton was subsequently purchased by John A. Stevenson, for account of the Louisiana State Bank, and in July 1865, the sale was approved by Major General Herron, who ordered the delivery of the cotton to Stevenson. The administrators in this suit allege that Stevenson has no legal right to said cotton, because the sale to Green was without any judicial authority, and because the price was paid in Confederate money, and they pray that the cotton, or value thereof, be returned to them. The judge decides that this suit is untenable, for the following reasons:

1. Administrators cannot take advantage of their own wrongs. They cannot allege their own turpitude. A subsequent administrator might complain of the wrongful acts of his predecessor, but not the guilty party himself.
2. The sale is otherwise valid, because it was made under a *de facto* government.
3. The Confederate notes given in payment were the only currency at the time, recognized by the *de facto* government and by the people.—The plaintiffs, besides, in failing to return the identical notes, show that they have been benefited to that extent.
4. The delivery of the cotton took place by virtue of an order from Major General Herron, the military commander, acting in the name of the government. That order is a full and complete ratification of the sale.

And for these reasons plaintiff's claim is rejected, with costs.

State Bonds.

Down—down—down—keeping pace with those of Tennessee, North Carolina bonds are touching the lowest point to which they have dropped since reconstruction began. The first of July came and is gone, and the interest maturing on that day remains unpaid. Instead of meeting our obligations due upon the old bonds of the State, Wall Street witnessed a different sight. The Treasurer of the State was not to be seen, but Lafflin was there, and Swepson, Sloan and Jones (how redolent are these names of the former renown of Jones & Co.) were present manipulating the new bonds, and representing the great railroad interests of North Carolina. No wonder under such influences the credit of the State sinks lower and lower in the financial scale. And under the management of such men it will be destroyed. A poor debtor, who may be unable temporarily to meet his obligations, will not lose his credit if he only maintains his reputation untarnished. Honor is a delicate thermometer, and is influenced by every breath of suspicion.

A State can no more afford to sacrifice its reputation than an individual. Its good name is equally as liable to be injured. If the representatives of the finances of a State are recognized as desperate speculators, much less of doubtful honesty, we must expect to see its credit sink in the money markets. We are satisfied that our prospects for financial recuperation were sacrificed more from a well-grounded suspicion of the men who have figured as agents, directly and indirectly, of the State, on Wall Street, than from any doubt of the ability or the desire of the people of North Carolina to pay their just debts.

Where will all this end. How long is it to continue? Quarter after quarter passes by, and seemingly no effort to pay the interest upon our debt is made. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of matured and unpaid interest become millions, and yet there is no retrenchment in our expenditures. Basking in the shade of an assured salary, President Pool, in charge of the University without students, without duties, is able to resign a lucrative Federal office obtained at so much cost. Presidents with more bonds than miles of road, with Directors limited only by the Radical supply on hand, and with a full quota of other officials, are preparing to convert their bonds into money at any sacrifice. Our Executive, Judicial and Legislative officers have been increased in numbers and in pay. Our school system will soon become a costly burden. On every side expenses are being incurred, and nothing done to meet them. Does this all result from stupid folly and extravagance, or does it follow from corruption and fraud? Can there be no investigation into these matters, or must the tax payers endure this state of affairs to the bitter end?

Sparkling Catawba Springs.

A letter from Col. Wyatt, the proprietor of the Sparkling Catawba Springs, informs us that a few cabins are yet unengaged. Quite a number of the best rooms in the principal Hotel can be had upon application. The accommodations at the Catawba are ample for three hundred guests. Those who have already engaged rooms for the season are sufficient to establish the fact that Col. Wyatt's company will be a select and pleasant one. We are glad to know that there is a growing disposition upon the part of our people to patronize their own watering places.

Confederate Archives.

We understand that the archives of the Confederate Government are about to be thrown open to the public under certain restrictions.

They have heretofore been under control of the War Department, and all applications to examine them have been refused. This determination on the part of President GRANT will contribute something to the public curiosity, and will add, we trust, more interest, if not more truth, to works being issued from day to day connected with the late war.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—SAD TERMINATION OF AN EXCURSION.—A gloom has been suddenly cast over this entire community, which is visible in the faces of all—white and black alike—so melancholy and distressing is the cause. A sad accident has occurred since our last issue, which has resulted in the death of two young men and endangered the lives of others.

This accident of which we speak occurred as the steamer Brandt was returning from an excursion to the Black Fish ground, about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday last, the 5th instant, and when within about four or five miles of the city. Everything had seemed to have conspired to make the trip pleasant. The day had been fine and propitious, the sport rare and the excursionists—numbering in all between 25 and 30 persons—were joyous and happy. The young men, of which the party was principally composed, had never seemed brighter or merrier, and had passed the day with every exhibition of pleasure. The boat was speeding easily and finely on its way and soon the city would be in full sight. But suddenly there came one of those terrible shocks, when in a moment all gaiety is repressed and grim death looms up in its most terrible form. The noise of an explosion was heard, a shock felt, and in a moment the whole after part of the boat was immersed in hot steam. In an instant it became evident that the boiler had burst—the extent of the damage none could then tell. Among those aft were Messrs. Wm. B. Meares, Chas. R. Arey and Ed. H. Eilers, all young men in the full vigor of youth. As the hot steam covered them with its scorching breath, a chance of life in the water or certain death by scalding on the boat seemed presented to their minds. Messrs. Meares and Arey sprang overboard, and Mr. Eilers was knocked with them in the spring.

Soon it became evident that the damage to the steamer was slight. But few on board were harmed. As was afterward learned a small piece of the steam dome, about 14x22 inches, had blown out into the smoke-stack, carried away the damper to the chimney and filled the boat with the hot steam without causing damage to any other part of the boiler or machinery. In the engine room was E. M. Henry Gillican, an employe of the JOURNAL office, about 17 years of age, who was horribly scalded and breathed the hot steam causing great internal as well as external injuries, which have since proved fatal. Near the door-way was Master Neill S. McLaurin, a son of Mr. Jos. McLaurin of this city and about 14 years of age, who had his face badly scalded and hands severely injurned in the same manner. Fortunately when the shock was felt he threw himself on his face and was thus saved greater injury. At the stern of the boat were several gentlemen, all of whom felt the heat of the steam, but besides those mentioned above none jumped overboard.

In a few moments the steamer was free of steam and deprived of the power of motion except such as the former headway and the force of the current gave. All attention was instantly attracted to the three persons in the water. The boat continued to leave them rapidly and great difficulty was experienced by them in keeping afloat, burdened down as they were with the weight of their clothes. It soon became apparent that unless speedily rescued they would be drowned. Eager hands instantly flew to and launched the steamer's boat, and into it one of the gentlemen sprang. But its condition was such that the water poured in through the bottom, it soon filled and finally turned over and its occupant, instead of being able to rescue his friends, was forced to cling to the bottom for life. To the aid of the struggling men life preservers were thrown, but the tide was running up and these could not be reached or were not seen. Fortunately the steamer Waccamaw, with a party of colored excursionists was coming on behind, and was but about from one to two miles off, and was making all headway, seeing the accident, to the rescue. A boat was lowered when within about a hundred yards, but, alas, ere it came up one of the party had sunk to rise no more. Messrs. Arey and Eilers were taken in completely exhausted and in a sinking condition—both had in fact sunk two or three times. Mr. Meares was nowhere to be seen. Just verging into manhood, ripe in the enjoyment of youth and vigor, in the full flush of health and happiness, he thus met his untimely end. A lofty, noble, generous spirit was with its Maker. His companions in the struggle against the waves heard his cries for help, but were powerless to save. Almost drowning themselves, their souls were filled with horror at his condition, and they saw him sink just as the boat left the Waccamaw.—He had tried to stem the current in the attempt to meet the rescuing steamer, but his strength had failed him and he sank just as help had almost arrived. Had it been delayed a moment later his companions would have drowned with him. They had been in the water about twenty minutes.

The Brandt was taken in tow by the Waccamaw and brought to the city, bearing the rescued parties and the sad intelligence. The Waccamaw was chartered by W. H. Moore, who did all he could towards the rescue of the party, and the small boat that went to the rescue was manned by Lem Brown and Jere Cocoran, to whom all honor for their noble deed for the sake of humanity be attached.

On reaching the city the sufferers were cared for. Mr. Gillicau's injuries were attended to, but in spite of all aid he died about 9 o'clock that evening. Death came as a relief to suffering. He was a boy of steady habits and of excellent disposition.

Master McLaurin is doing well, though his face and hands are quite badly burned. Mr. Arey was much indisposed yesterday with fever and exhaustion and quite delerious, occasioned by his mental suffering. Mr. Eilers is up but weak. Every effort is being made for the recovery of Mr. Meares' body, but though the search was commenced yesterday it has not yet been found.—The effort is continued and will be continued night and day.

Below we give the report of the jury of inquest over the body of Mr. Gillican.—This jury investigated fully the cause of the accident and examined many witnesses. We append the verdict in full:

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6th, 1869.

We, the undersigned, summoned by John J. Conoley, Special Coroner, to inquire into the cause of the death of E. M. Henry Gilligan, after being duly sworn and hearing all the evidence known to them submit the following verdict, to wit: That the deceased came to his death from injuries received by the explosion of the steam tug Brandt on the 5th day of July, 1869, on her return trip from an excursion to the Black Fish grounds. We find that the accident occurred from a defect in the steam chimney of which the officers and owners, we are satisfied, had no knowledge. We are also satified from the evidence submitted to us that the test applied to the boiler by the U. S. Inspector, Mr. E. E. Hewes, while doubtless fulfilling all the requirements of the laws of the U. S., were entirely insufficient to ascertain the real condition of the boiler.

(Signed)
John C. Bailey, foreman; Benj. P. Pridgen, A. B. Shepperson, W. P. Oldham, W. R. French, J. W. Potter, R. C. Dudley, J. A. Bradley, Sylvester Petteway, C. W. Oldham, James Fleet, Jas. N. Hinton.

MORE ABOUT THE RECENT ACCIDENT—CONDITION OF THE STEAMER'S BOILER AND SMALL BOAT.—From the evidence before the Coroner's jury over the body of Henry Gillican, who met his death from the recent accident on the steam tug Brandt, we make the following extracts for the information of our readers. The jury, it will be recollected, investigated the causes of the accident as well as the manner of death. Their verdict has already been published:

Mr. E. E. Hewes, local steamboat inspector, being sworn, testified as follows: "I examined and tested the boiler of the steamer Brandt on the 22d of June, 1869, and found it in good condition, as far as could be ascertained without boring or the use of a hammer. I adjusted the safety valves and allowed them 70 pounds of steam to the square inch. Since the accident I find that I was mistaken about the condition of the steam chimney. The chimney had been tested by hydrostatic pressure to 90 pounds. I do not think that any blame can be attached to the owners, captain or engineer for the defect of the chimney. Had I known the condition of the chimney I would not have allowed the steamer to run."

Mr. Geo. G. Curtis, an engineer of 32 years' experience, testified regarding the boiler and the explosion as follows: "I have examined the piece of iron broken off by the explosion of the steam chimney, and found it to be about ¾ of an inch thick. I think that it was originally about ¾ of an inch thick and had corroded from the effects of the steam and water. As an expert, I think, for boats of that class and pressure, the iron of the steam chamber should be ¾ of an inch thick, and when it is worn below 3-16 of an inch it is unsafe to use."

Mr. Henry Burkhimer gave the following testimony regarding the small boat on board the Brandt, which filled when launched for the rescue of those struggling in the water: "After the accident the yawl boat was found to be in bad order. The steamer carried but one boat. This boat, while being launched, was in a leaky condition. You could see the light through the seams."

From these plain statements of facts our readers can deduce their own conclusions. We forbear comment, as we have done from the first, fearing that injustice might possibly be done some party. The facts are their own best comment and fully represent themselves.

NOT YET RECOVERED.—Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts that have been made since the sad accident of Monday afternoon last, the body of Mr. Wm. B. Meares has not yet been recovered. The Steam Fire Engine Company are using every effort towards the recovery of all that remains of one who was ranked among the most efficient and beloved members of the organization.

Yesterday the revenue cutter Moccasin, which was most kindly tendered by its courteous commander, Capt. Usher, visited the scene of the accident and discharged twelve guns (twenty-four pounder) in the hope of effecting the recovery of the body by causing it to rise to the surface of the river. But the effort was wholly without success, as has thus far proved the exertions of those engaged night and day in the task. Strong hopes are entertained, however, of the much wished for recovery before this day closes.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We are pained to learn that a young lad named Leonidas Beattie Lamb, aged 13 years and 9 months, a son of G. W. Lamb, Esq., was struck by lightning and instantly killed while hunting on the beach at Myrtle Grove Sound Saturday afternoon last. He had crossed over to the "banks" with a little negro about the same age, both having guns, for the purpose of hunting marsh hens.—When the stroke of lightning came, young Lamb was instantly killed, his clothes scorched partially off and his body badly burned. The lightning after shivering the stock of the gun and causing the discharge of the piece entered the ground.—The little negro was so terribly stunned as to be deprived of consciousness or speech for some time. When he became able to move, he endeavored to cross the Sound in the boat to where Mr. Lamb, the father, awaited their return. He was too weak to reach the shore, but was able to call and inform Mr. Lamb of his son's death, hearing which, the grief-stricken father crossed over, recovered the body, which had been reached by the tide. He conveyed the little negro home. This boy at last accounts was quite ill from the shock.

REGISTRARS AND JUDGES OF ELECTION.—The County Commissioners at their session yesterday made the following appointments of Registrars and Judges of election for the several townships in this county on the occasion of the election for township officers the first Thursday in August. All below are Judges, and the first named of these Judges in each township is a Justice of the Peace who will act as Registrar,—the registration to take place at the polls on the day of election:

WILMINGTON.
First Ward.—H. W. Penny, Robert Sweat (colored), S. K. Currie.
Second Ward.—Jos. Fry, Thos. B. Smith, Jas Lowry (colored).
Third Ward.—Geo. Z. French, Joseph C. Hill (colored), Geo. Chadbourn.
Fourth Ward.—E. H. McQuigg, Wm. McLaurin (colored), H. B. Eilers.
Federal Point Township.—Sol. Reaves, Wm. McNeill (colored), Samuel D. Mott—voting place at Biddle's store.
Masonboro' Township.—Sterling Sallings, Wm. Farrow, Samuel Carver (colored)—voting place at Jno. T. Hewett's house, head of Whiskey Creek.
Harnett Township.—Daniel C. Davis, W. W. Humphrey, Martin Loftin (colored)—voting place at W. W. Humphrey's.
Cape Fear Township.—H. E. Scott, J. W. St. George, Samuel Nixon (colored)—voting place at Thos. Williams'.
Grant Township.—Ezekiel Chadwick, W. P. Pope, Jeff. Sidbury (colored)—voting place at Ezekiel Chadwick's.
Holden Township.—Jas. S. Hines, R. N. Bloodworth, Jonathan Johnson (colored)—voting place at Rocky Point depot.
Lincoln Township.—W. J. Bivins, Miles Armstrong, (colored), F. H. Bell—voting place at Lillington.
Caswell Township.—Andrew J. Mott, Richard Lewis (colored), George Corbett—voting place at Colley Mills.
Columbia Township.—Wilson T. Morion (colored), Chas. M. Galloway, Seymour Wagstaff—voting place at Sas. Eakins'.
Franklin Township.—Wm. Robinson, Diamus Devane (colored), Dan'l Sikes—voting place at Big Oak.
Union Township.—H. F. Murphy, Marion Tate (colored) John W. Wells—voting place at South Washington depot.
Holly Township.—Christopher Rowe, Peter Carr (colored), John Rowe—voting place at Bannerman's Mill at Shaking Creek.

STATE NEWS

G. W. SWEPSON, of Raleigh, has been elected Director of the consolidated Florida Railroad, running from Jacksonville to Quincey and St. Marks, called now the Tallahassee Railroad.

THE SWISS EMIGRANTS—MARRIAGE AT THE DEPOT ON ARRIVAL.—Some sixty Swiss emigrants, brought over through the Agency of the Eastern N. C. Immigration Association arrived at Goldsboro' Friday last, and were distributed principally to the counties of Wilson, Edgecombe and Pitt, Wilson receiving about half the lot. Those for this county arrived here on Saturday, and were distributed between Messrs. Wm. Barnes, Jr., Wm. Woodard, Wm. C. Ellis and Sam. B. Farmer.

We learn that soon after their arrival here on Saturday, the rites of matrimony were solemnized between three couple, by a Justice of the Peace; and as the parties were unable to speak English, it was only by the intercession of an interpreter that they were declared "man and wife." The ceremony was performed at Lutt's Hotel, near the depot, in the presence of quite a large crowd. May prosperity be the reward of their coming to our county, and happiness follow their new relation in life.

Wilson *Plaindealer.*

A correspondent writing to us from McDowell county says: "I am happy to say there have not been so fine wheat crops raised in Western North Carolina in fifteen years. Corn is rather small, but growing rapidly, and promises an abundant yield.

Raleigh *Standard.*

ELECTION OF PROFESSOR.—The Rev. Geo. T. Wilmer, of North Carolina, was on Saturday elected professor of Belles Letters and Moral Science in William and Mary College. Mr. Wilmer is a brother of Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, and is a gentleman of fine attainments. The appointment is a most excellent one.—Rich. *Exam.*

Halifax county has formed a Medical Society, by the election of the following officers: Dr. M. A. Wilcox as President, and Dr. A. B. Pierce as Vice-President, with Dr. John A. Collins as Secretary and Dr. Chas. Gregory as Treasurer.

Ral. *Standard.*

SUCCESSFUL.—When we saw Holden the original North Carolina secessionist, and Judge Rodman, who used to sentence Confederate deserters to be shot because they did not stand firm and shoot the Yankees, we could not help thinking, as they sat elevated just above the sea of African wool stretched out before them in Tucker Hall, that they, at least, were succeeding gloriously in making secession "odorous."

Ral. *Sentinel.*

A SIGHT it was indeed, to behold, on yesterday, in Tucker Hall, a northern negro reading the North Carolina (Mecklenburg) Declaration of Independence. But, to do the man justice, it must be said, he beat Josh Andrews all hollow. Josh read very badly indeed—just like he had his mouth full of mush, and so very indistinct it was that he could not be heard a few feet from the stage.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

SUPREME COURT.—The Court met at the usual hour; Justice Settle absent.

The following cases were argued:

Martin vs. McMillan, from Alleghany county. Gov. Bragg for plaintiff. F. H. Busbee for defendant.

State vs. Jarvis, from Burke county.—Attorney General for State. Furches for defendant.

State vs. Horton, from Watauga county. Attorney General for State. No counsel for defendant.

State vs. Wiseman, from McDowell county. Attorney General for State. No counsel for Defendant.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

THE CROPS.—From all sections of this and adjacent counties, the cheering intelligence comes to us that the crops are in fine condition, and that if Providence continues to smile upon the people, as it has done during the past month, a heavy yield may be expected. Yesterday two gentlemen from different parts of the county were in our office, who informed us that the crops were never better, and one stated that the prospect in his (the Eastern section) was better than it had been for ten years.—This latter gentleman also informs us that he had lately received intelligence from Hyde county, and that the prospect was equally as good there as in his own section.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

THE RADICAL NOMINEE.—We learn from a private source, that the Radical Convention, which met in Louisburg yesterday, succeeded in nominating P. B. Hawkins, Esq., who has gone over, "horse foot and dragoons," to the Rads, as candidate for the vacant Senatorship. Some of the Wake delegates are reported to have gotten into pretty warm water with their Radical brethren of Franklin, as it is said that one, at least, availed himself of the length and speed of his shanks to bring his carcass out of the range of three pistols that were brought to bear on him at once.

Ral. *Sentinel.*

ACCIDENT.—As the A. & N. C. R. R. cars were coming in yesterday morning, a negro boy, aged about 18 years, in attempting to jump on them, accidentally fell, and his foot was caught between the wheels and cut off.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

OUR FAYETTEVILLE LETTER.

Western Railroad—The Deep River Section—Its Vast Mineral Deposits—Mines in Operation—High Freights per Railroad—Reform Needed.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1, 1869.

Dear Journal:—I have just returned from a visit to the little village of Egypt, situated in Chatham county, and at the terminus of the Western Railroad. This road is only forty-two miles long, running from Fayetteville to Egypt, in the midst of the Deep River coal regions, and, although completed thus far prior to the war, has been, even by name, but little known and seldom heard of, until quite recently. It is a sleepy road and runs through a sleepy country, and it has been seriously thought by many, that it was somewhere along this line that the eyes of the commonwealth first began to blink in these good old days when, as report hath it, we fell into the long and dreamless Rip Van Winkle sleep. This is the more surprising when it is taken into consideration that this is one of the richest mineral countries in the world, and essentially, a new country, as but little of its wealth has ever been developed; only enough, in fact, to serve as an index of the rich stores that lie hidden from sight in the bowels of the earth. You have often heard of this mineral wealth, and, doubtless, many huge stories, but hardly more than the truth, as in two items, that of iron and coal, Chatham and Moore counties are incalculably rich. The late war served in a measure to develop some of this wealth, but at its close all of the works were abandoned, and there is now at Egypt large quantities of coal lying there awaiting a market. In the furnishing of these two articles of prime necessity, the Deep River section rendered valuable and material aid to our late Confederacy, these products having been distributed over every portion of the South where there were arsenals and workshops.

Yet it is not in iron and coal alone that the Deep River country is rich, but there have been found other minerals in great plenty and of excellent quality. Copper is there in rich deposits, and several mines are now in successful operation, nearly all of which have passed into the hands of Northern capitalists. I visited, a few days since, the Clegg copper mine, situated about four miles above Lockville, and now owned and being worked by a party of Northern gentlemen. Two shafts have been sunk there, and over thirty miners are employed in them. A large amount of the rich ore has been brought to the surface, and the Company estimate that they now have some $20,000 worth of it awaiting transportation. This mine has only been in successful operation for a few months past, and such are some of the early results.

The king of all metals, gold, is also found near "The Gulf," and silver, too, is known to be there. Soapstone,—the algamatalite, soft and silky and as white as snow—is found in large quantities, and is constantly being shipped northward. You will recollect that, previous to the war, scarcely a cargo of produce arrived at your port from this point but embraced more or less of this stone.

There are also almost inexhaustible supplies of roofing slate, fire clay, millstone rock and fine building granite, which only need the hands of energy and capital to unearth from their native beds.

For a long time past the outlet for this rich section has been the little strip of railroad of which I have spoken. But yet, this road has most awfully abused the trust it assumed and has misled the people with hopes that have never been fulfilled. It is a good road, well constructed and supplied with a fair amount of rolling stock, but it seems to have been but very poorly managed; so much so, indeed, that it has not yet proved of much benefit to its stockholders or to the section of country through which it passes. Its tariffs of freight have been so high that it has actually driven off, instead of attracting, custom, and has proven, altogether, anything but a blessing to its section. So far, indeed, is this true, that merchants in the interior of Chatham county prefer to make Raleigh their depot, instead of Egypt, simply because the Western Railroad freights are so high. They receive all of their goods *via* Raleigh, although Egypt is but thirteen miles from the seat of Chatham county, while Raleigh is thirty-five. Yet this is not all, for, although the track of this road runs down to the very edge of the Cape Fear river, the depot, at which freight is received, is a full mile from the steamboat landing.—Consequently, another heavy item, that of drayage, must come in to swell the expense of transportation. This is not merely a heavy, but it is a *very heavy* expense, as a few items will show. For instance, the freight on a hhd. of bacon, about 1,000 lbs., from Baltimore to Fayetteville is $3 70, while the drayage from the river landing to the depot is $1! A barrel of sugar can be freighted from New York to Fayetteville for 55 cents, but, after it gets there, it costs 25 cents, or very nearly 50 per cent of the cost of transportation from New York to Fayetteville, to place it at the railroad depot. Other items are, bbl. of flour, from New York to Fayetteville 40 cents, drayage to depot 15 cents; bag of coffee, freight as above, 75 cents, drayage 12½. Barrel of rosin, drayage from depot to landing at Fayetteville, 6 cents, transportation to Wilmington 25 cents; spirits turpentine, drayage 10 cents, freight 50 cents. Thus, as you will perceive, this road is not only chilling and driving back upon itself all enterprise, but it has heretofore been a party, as it were, to the great imposition of drayage to which the shipper must submit in passing his goods through Fayetteville, and this too, in the face of the fact that the road track is built and is in running order from the depot to the river—only about one mile farther transportation by rail than it is now. This line of track was operated during the war, and nothing less than absolute stupidity can be ascribed as the reason for its not being so now.

I had thought to make this letter longer, and to speak somewhat of the new administration of the affairs of this road, and the hopes formed from it, but find that I have written enough already. I will, however, treat of that part of the subject in a few days, until when

I am yours,

SOMETIMES.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Tax on Tobacco—The Alabama Correspondence—President Grant and Southern Political Affairs—Pennsylvania Politics—General Hancock—The South and Federal Taxes—Forney and his Land Agency—Fort Closed—Ex-President Johnson—Money Order Offices, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 3, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the mere purchasing of leaf tobacco does not render a person liable to the special tax as a dealer in tobacco. Persons who sell or whose business it is to sell either for themselves or for others on commission, are declared to be dealers in leaf tobacco. The person having the custody or control of the goods makes out the bills and receives pay therefor, either for himself or in behalf of others, is the person liable to the special tax as dealers, and to the tax of $2 per thousand on sales in excess of $10,000.—Delano is absent from the city, probably "wire pulling" for himself and friends—especially the former. Deputy Commissioner Douglass is now "running the machine."

The correspondence in the famous Alabama case will make seven volumes of over six hundred pages. It is now completed and will be issued very soon from the Government office. The diplomatic correspondence of 1868 makes three volumes of the same size.

Having decided in favor of the extreme Radicals in the South in their contest with their more Conservative brethren, General Grant is standing up manfully for his side. Hon. W. P. Edmonds and Hon. J. N. Clift, members of Congress from Georgia, called upon him to protest in the name of the people of that State against the appointment of A. M. Turner (colored) as postmaster at Macon, the most important postoffice in the State. These gentlemen represented that the objection was not so much to the color of the appointee as to his general character. They stated that his appointment was well calculated to excite the indignation of the whole community. The President quietly heard them through, and then replied that having made the appointment, at least until he had shown himself unfit for the office, he would not go back on his own appointment. Now Turner has so well shown himself unfit for the office or any office that we can only conclude that Grant intends his appointment as a gratuitous insult to the people of the South.

The Democratic Gubernatorial Convention of Pennsylvania meets at Harrisburg on the 14th of July. Generals Cass and Hancock and the Hon. Asa Packer are the candidates prominently mentioned. I hear that Hancock will accept the nomination if tendered him. He is said to have some idea of resigning his commission in the army. If nominated he will be most assuredly elected, and the Governorship for the next three years will probably make him the next President of the United States. With all the elements the General is universally popular, and is moreover one of the few of our army officers who are sternly and truly Republican.

I have frequently set forth in my letters on previous occasions that the policy of the radical leaders was to pass laws inflicting such heavy taxes upon the Southern States that they could not pay, and would be forced to sell and most probably be driven away from their homes. In accordance with the doctrines thus advanced, John W. Forney has established a "land agency" for the sale of land in the South, and calls it the "Chronicle Land Agency." He hopes to build up an immense fortune on the misery and poverty of a people who can with good show of reason lay their troubles at his door, among the rest.—The money is to be acquired by purchasing and selling at perhaps one hundreth part of their value all the Southern lands he can lay his hands on. His "two papers, both daily," are now but advertising sheets for his Land Bureau. I am sorry to say he is doing quite a large business. I would earnestly warn the people of the South against having any financial transactions with this man. If they need a land agent let them select a man of good character and one in whom they can put faith. Forney is not the man.

The port of Maracaybo, in Venezuela, is closed by that Government until further notice.

Ex-President Johnson left Washington for Greenville, Tennessee, this morning. His speech of Thursday night in this city, in response to a serenade, is said to have been the ablest he ever made. He was exceedingly bitter upon Grant and "down" upon the Radical party. I had a long conversation with him last night. He takes rather a gloomy, but still hopeful, view of the questions at issue.

Over three hundred new money order offices will be established in the course of a few days, which will make altogether about eighteen hundred.

om "XIX Century," an Illustrated Monthly, published in Charleston, S. C.]

ventures of Confederate Blockade Runners.

w a Confederate Blockade Runner Hoodwinked a British Naval Officer.

The "Kate" was as clean as a new pin, cers and men dressed for company, and btain Tom, with the easy courtesy of a n of the world, quickly made every in- ndual on board feel as if he, she and it e his own personal guests. No man ws how to plant and reap blessings ter than Tom Oakey. The fine band he second West India Regiment—all cks—was on board, and added to the of the occasion with music that would be discreditable in the Tacon Theatre lyde Park. I ought to tell you, by the , that this regiment is composed en- ly of negroes, every one of whom is a ed man, six feet in height, and when appear on parade, dressed in their ave uniform, and drilled so that they e like a vast machine, there is not a e striking military spectacle on a small e to be seen on this mundane sphere. officers are all white, and, as a general g, educated.

ter steaming around for three or four rs, we ran up to the eastward and came n anchor. The awnings were spread the decks cleared for a dinner. Mean- e, the steward and his assistants had ared the handsomest banquet which place and circumstances could afford; if ever the royal road to people's ts was found through the human stom- it was certainly discovered on that sion. The dignitaries of the island all graciousness, and as the wine flow- nd tongues loosened, I saw the tar- t which Captain Tom was driving his itable lance.

's so easy to blind a man's eyes with a l dinner. In nine cases out of ten, a et of champagne will warp a man's cience to the most accommodating ee; and it has not unfrequently proved fact that when a government official oncerned in contraband transactions, cloak he wraps around him is like that arity itself—"it covereth a multitude ns."

n evidence of the intensity of feeling is time among the islanders, was fur- ed on our trip back in the afternoon. mate of a vessel lying at one of the rves, seeing us approaching with the lish colors at our masthead, ran up to wn fore peak the cross of St. George ath the stars and stripes. This act so ged the citizens that they went on d of the American vessel, tore down American flag, and in a moment rent a thousand tatters. On landing, the ers of the West India Regiment, who been our guests, likewise excited at they deemed an insult to the Queen, ed into the crowd, gathered all the nents they could obtain and carried to their quarters. The upshot of the r was, that in the course of an hour aptain of the vessel came on board of "Kate" and apologized for what he d the unwarrantable act of his drunken . Tom, as a matter of course, took apology with all the dignity of a ly minded and indignant Englishman, was not appeased until the skipper ced accounts with a case of the best ly in port. Consul Sam. Whiting—a good fellow, by the way—was not so y satisfied, and making complaint the day to the Governor of the island, y blessed West Indian who had a ment of the unfortunate banner as big ten cent piece, was obliged to deliver ame to the irate representative of the ed States of America, after which, ble apology was made by the authori- of the island.

e way was now paved for the accom- ment of our object, which was to ob- a cargo of arms and ammunition of that had been ordered by the Con- rate Government, and which it was ly important should be placed in the s of our Western army, then in the ity of Corinth, with the least possible

ns war material had been brought to au by an English brig, and a part of argo was unloaded at the dock, but as cion had been aroused that things not exactly what they seemed, she dropped down some distance from the and lay in the stream awaiting our al. As many vessels were constantly ng and going, these movements occa- ed no especial comment. In two days our excursion party we coaled, and ing up to the dock took in the por- of cargo which had been deposited as described. We then dropped down side of the English brig.

e custom house officer detached to d us, was as black as your hat, but, rtheless, a courteous and intelligent al. Oakey had industriously cultiva- his fellow's acquaintance, and he was mpletely magnetized by the peculiar pulations of the old blockade runner, he never saw anything which was not er to be seen, except twenty dollar pieces or a bottle of wine, and, for all ederate purposes, was as blind as an n the sunlight.

e arms and accoutrements were packed xes and marked "Hardware," and in robability the custom house official said, is to the present day, prepared wear the most horrible oath that they ained in truth only legitimate spades shovels, manufactured in Springfield, achusetts.

e had been hurrying in the cago for t three hours, when the captain of an ish gunboat rowed alongside and e on board. He was a gruff, hearty ellow, of the bull-dog stripe, chunky, d-shouldered, yellow haired, and red d, with those pretty blossoms on his features, which are the unmistakable otoms of a devotee at the shrine of Barleycorn. Tom knew his man in inute, and guessed his errand; and never saw one of the feline species eed to play with a captive mouse more itly than was done on this important sion.

ast interests were at stake. None y better than Captain Oakey that per- the Confederate success in the daily cted battle of Shiloh depended on the transit and delivery of these arms, no man could possibly feel the respon- ity of the hour more gravely than him- for before our departure. letter upon r had been sent to Charleston from officers of the army and of the govern- t, begging us by every consideration rward them with all possible dispatch. od morning, captain, I am glad to see ," was Oakey's off hand greeting.— y had met before on previous visits of blockade runners to Nassau.

Morn'n', morn'n', " growled the old dog, extending a fat, freckled hand, looked as if at some time it had been dipper of a turtle.

Just in time," said Tom, "I've just red a toddy; d'ye ever drink?"

Drink sir, drink sir, aye, aye, by Jove me; I'm like the Irishman, sir—the man; if I don't drink, d——n it, make drink, sir, make me drink." After e pyrotechnic ejaculations the venera- mariner gave vent to a series of abdo- al cackles, which shook his corporosi- like the premonitory tremors of a young hquake.

Walk aft," said Tom.

By the way," remarked the old salt, as y moved towards the cabin, "the guy- yonder has a fancy that you are ship- g arms for the Confederates—ha! ha! good joke, sir, good joke; shipping arms under Her Majesty's nose. Wanted me to come off and see what you're doing—egad, sir, what you're doing. And I've come, I've come, sir."

"That's right," said Tom, "I'm glad to welcome you. Look around for yourself; there's a pile of hoes, some shovels and spades, and when you go below we'll have the boxes opened, and I'll show you the prettiest lot of hardware ever shipped from Great Britain. But come along to the cabin and let's drink first."

With that Oakey ushered his visitor into the private cabin of the "Kate," and closed the door on that side of the ship from which she was every moment receiving her warlike cargo.

"What shall it be? I've a little of all sorts." "Take some champagne," said Tom.

"A little brandy first, cap'n—brandy first. Brandy's a sheet anchor, cap'n a sheet anchor—no water, thank'ee, no water; they don't agree, as the Irishman said, when he gave the Pope a recipe for making punch."

"How was that?" asked Tom.

"First pour in the brandy, then add the sugar, but, 'gad, sir, every drop of water you put in after that, spoils the punch, sir, spoils the punch."

Oakey plied his guest with questions, and kept him busy with answers, every three or four minutes putting in a liquid punctuation point in the shape now of brandy, and now of champagne, until the British captain was in an uproarious state of personal felicity. At first he was strictly and most impartial'y neutral—the very essence of a representative Briton, dutifully engaged; but the more he practiced multiplication with Johannes Barleycorn the kinder grew his sympathies, until finally kindled into enthusiasm, about fifteen glasses deep, he threw his arms affectionately around Tom, and exclaimed with intoxicated pathos, "Nev'r mind 'e 'ardware, cap'n—nev'r mind! Ye see, ye see, hic—it's all right—by Jove, all right, hic. I'm with ye, hic—with ye 'eart an' soul, by Jove—'eart and soul, hic." The last words were grandly emphatic, accompanied with a stroke on Tom's back, which the old salt doubtless intended to be particularly fraternal, but which Tom avers, to this day, was very much like the descending stroke of a spile driver, and always gives him a rheumatic twinge to think about.

Three or four more drinks did the business, by which time Tom was safe from all fears of inspection.

Between the Otard on the one hand, and the necessary official dignity to be observed on the other, the old Briton, as he leaned lovingly on Tom's arm in the passage from the cabin to the ship's ladder, found it exceedingly difficult to maintain his specific gravity. As he rolled over the side, his parting words were, "Her Majesty's officer after 'ardware—hic, 'ardware. Ha! ha! good joke, sir, by Jove, hic; God bless yer, cap'n, hic—an' safe v'yage—safe v'yage back." When last seen the worthy captain was stretched out in the stern sheets of his cutter, snoring an unconscious accompaniment to "When the swallows homeward fly."

We had now only to finish loading, get our clearance from the custom house, and turn our bow homeward. The "Kate," although a trim and beautiful boat, was not the fastest of our blockade runners; but fortunately we were not put to a trial of speed on the return trip. Our cargo being too important to warrant the ordinary risks incurred in running the blockade of Charleston or Wilmington, Captain Oakey determined to land at Smyrna, on the coast of Florida, which was safely done. The Confederate authorities, duly advised of our arrival, then took the cargo in hand, and in the course of ten or fifteen days the arms and ammunition were on their way, in hundreds of wagons, across the country to the nearest railroad that would convey the long expected aid to the army of the West. I need only add that they reached Corinth in full time, and the battle of Shiloh was fought in part with the "Hardware" over which the sturdy John Bullian had been made so boisterously fuddled.

Tom left the ship at Smyrna in charge of the first officer, and came to Charleston; and so ended that trip.

The Peabody Southern Educational Fund.

Another Gift of One Million of Dollars from George Peabody.

THE TRUST NOW AMOUNTS TO $2,000,000.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, held at Newport on Thursday, July 1, Mr. Robert C. Winthrop in the chair, the following letter was received from Mr. Peabody:

To Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and others:

GENTLEMEN—When I established the trust of which you have charge, it was my intention, if its results and progress should prove satisfactory, to return in three years to my native land and to make further provision for carrying out the plans which experience should have shown to be productive of encouragement and benefit to the people of the South.

My precarious state of health has rendered it imprudent for me to wait for the full period of my intended absence, and I have now come among you in order to proceed at once to the fulfilment of my purpose.

I have constantly watched with great interest and careful attention, the proceedings of your board; and it is most gratifying to me now to be able to express my warmest thanks for the interest and zeal you have manifested in maturing and carrying out the designs of my letter of trust, and to assure you of my cordial concurrence in the steps you have taken.

At the same time I must not omit to congratulate you, and all who have at heart the best interests of this educational enterprise, upon your obtaining the highly valuable services of Dr. Sears as your general agent—services valuable not merely in the organization of schools and of a system of public education, but in the good effect which his conciliatory and sympathising course has had wherever he has met or become associated with the communities of the South, in social or business relations. And I beg to take this opportunity of thanking with all my heart the people of the South themselves for the cordial spirit with which they have received the trust, and for energetic efforts which they have made, in co-operation with yourselves and Dr. Sears for carrying out the plans which have been proposed and matured for the diffusion of the blessings of education in their respective States.

Hitherto, under the system adopted by your general agent, and sanctioned by you, four of the southern States have not been assisted from the fund placed in your charge, and I concur with you in the policy thus pursued, as, I am sure, will the citizens of those four States and all who have at heart the highest permanent good of our beloved country. For it was most necessary that at the outset those States and portions of those States which had suffered most from the ravages of war and were most destitute of educational means and privileges should be first and specially aided.

I believe the good sense and kind feeling of the people of those States will continue to acquiesce, for the present. In your course of devoting, under the care of Mr. Sears, the greater part of the fund to the same States which have received its benefits for the past two years, with perhaps the addition of Texas, which State I am advised the general agent will visit during the coming autumn or winter, to ascertain its educational requirements and to give such aid as shall be requisite and can be afforded where it shall be most needed.

I have the same sympathy with every one of the States, and were all alike needing assistance I should wish each alike to share in the benefits of the trust. As the portions aided shall respectively grow in prosperity and become self-sustaining in their systems of education, their respective allotments of the fund will be applied to other destitute communities, and thus its benefits will, I earnestly hope and trust, ultimately reach every section of the vast field committed to your care.

It is my hope and belief, and this opinion is fully confirmed by my interviews with Dr. Sears, that with the additional amount which I now place in your hands the annual income of the fund alone may be found sufficient to sustain and extend the work you have so well begun, and it is my desire that when the trust is closed and the final distributions made by yourselves or your successors, all the fourteen southern States, including Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, shall share in that distribution according to their needs.

In accordance with what I have already said of my intention at the time I established the trust to add thereto if its success were such as I am now well assured has attended it, I now give to you and your successors the following securities, viz:—

$190,090 Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. bonds, first mortgage; dividends 15th June and 15th December, due 1877; principal and interest guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and New Jersey Transportation Company.

$301,025 Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Company seven per cent. bonds, ($198,500 due in 1876, dividend October 1 and April 1; $4,525 payable October 1, 1870; $98,000 dividends from June 1 due in 1887. This is an excellent road and the stock at par; but the security is rendered perfect by the guarantee of both principal and interest by the Lackawanna Coal Company of Pennsylvania.

$79,200 Alabama State five per cent. bonds, ($16,200 due 1886, $21,000 due 1872, $62,000 due in 1883. Dividends from November 1.)

$35,000 Mobile city five per cent. bonds; dividends from July 1. Principal to be gradually paid off.

$79,000 city of Louisville six per cent. bonds; dividends April and October; due 1883.

$69,000 Louisville Consolidated Bank fives; fully guaranteed by State of Louisiana, and payable in 1870, 1872, 1874 and 1876.

$88,000 Ohio and Mississippi railroad first mortgage seven per cent. bonds; dividends July 1 and January 1; all payable July 1, 1872.

$90,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central railroad first mortgage bonds, seven per cent.; dividends April 1 and October 1; due in 1908; guaranteed by Pennsylvania Central railroad company.

$30,000 Pittsburg city four per cent. bonds; dividends January and July; due in 1913.

$8,000 Pittsburg city five per cent. bonds; dividends January and July; due in 1913.

$19,000 Louisiana State sixes; dividends January and July.

$10,000 New Orleans city sixes; dividends January and July.

$875 cash.

Amounting in all to $1,000,000. These stocks are all of the very highest character for security, and the dividends are certain to be promptly paid.

The principal sum of $1,000,000, given by my first letter of trust, is still intact, the interest on which being added to that of my present gift, makes the annual revenue of the trust upwards of $130,000—a sum which, in the opinion of your honorable chairman and your general agent, is amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of the trust, without infringing upon the capital, until the time arrives for the final distribution, as before stated.

In addition to the foregoing I give to you Florida six per cent. bonds, which with overdue coupons amount to about $384,000.

These bonds, like the Mississippi bonds in my first gift, must before many years be paid.

The Territory of Florida obtained the money on these bonds in Europe at about par, and loaned to the Union Bank as capital.

The Territory received for some time a high rate of interest but after the bank suspended paid the bondholders nothing, but referred them to the Union Bank, saying "obtain what you can from the Union Bank, and it will then be time enough to come to us." Large amounts of these bonds were purchased by planters at about fifty per cent, used to pay mortgages held by the Union Bank until there was nothing more left to be paid; and the small amount of these bonds now outstanding (not exceeding I believe two millions of the original bonds) must, I think, before long induce Florida as an act of justice long delayed, to make provision for their payment.

All the stocks I have given as above are to be held in trust by yourselves and your successors for the same purposes and under the same conditions as the funds given you by my original letter creating your trust.

I do this with the earnest hope and in the sincere trust that with God's blessing upon the gift and upon the deliberations and future action of yourselves and your general agent it may enlarge the sphere of usefulness already entered upon, and prove a permanent and lasting boon not only to the Southern States, but to the whole of our dear country, which I have ever loved so well, but never so much as now, in my declining years, and at this time (probably the last occasion I shall ever have to address you), as I look back over the changes and the progress of nearly three-quarters of a century; and I pray that Almighty God will grant to it a future as happy and noble in the intelligence and virtues of its citizens as it will be glorious in unexampled power and prosperity.

I am, with great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Salem, June 29, 1869.

The above letter, having been read and considered, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Governor Aiken, of South Carolina; Governor Graham, of North Carolina, and Mr. Samuel Watson, of Tennessee, who subsequently reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and signed.

Resolved, By the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, That we receive with the highest gratification the letter of our munificent friend Mr. Peabody, announcing so large an addition to our means for carrying on his noble designs for education in the Southern States; that we thankfully recognize in this act, as well as in the express language of his letter, his approbation of the policy we have thus far pursued and his appreciation of the success thus far achieved, and that we hasten to assure him of our deep sense of the great liberality and wisdom of his endowment and of our own warm personal gratitude for the confidence he has reposed in us.

Resolved, That in accepting this second princely gift we pledge ourselves to proceed in the executions of the trust committed to us with renewed resolution that nothing on our part shall be wanting to secure the entire success of an enterprise so full of interest and importance in itself, and which cannot fail to produce the most valuable and lasting influences upon the harmony and welfare of our whole country.

Resolved, That we heartily and affectionately congratulate Mr. Peabody on being permitted to return in safety to his native land to fulfil this cherished purpose of his heart, and that we implore our Heavenly Father that his strength may be restored and his life spared until he shall have witnessed still more of the fruits of his beneficent plans and shall have enjoyed still longer the respect and gratitude of his country and of the world.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to Mr. Peabody, with the signatures of all the trustees present at this meeting, and that our excellent General Agent, Dr. Sears, be invited to affix his name with ours, in attestation of the gratification and gratitude which are common to us all.

Robert C. Winthrop,
Chas. P. McIlvaine,
D. G. Farragut,
J. H. Clifford,
William Aiken,
Wm. A. Graham,
C. Macalister,
Samuel Wetmore,
George P. Russell,
George N. Eaton,
Samuel Watson,
B. Sears, *General Agent.*

EXPORT TABLE.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the three months ending June 30th, 1869, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with exports for same months during 1868:

	ARTICLES.	Spirits Turp. bbls.	Rosin "	Tar "	Crude Turp. "	Cotton bales	Cotton Yarn "	Cotton Sheeting "	Peas bush.	Rough Rice "	Timber, R. F. feet	Shingles "	Staves, Cypress "	Staves, Oak "
COASTWISE.	New York.	3,230	39,897	3,058	2,115	100	486	20	6,990	280	412,096	270,000	500	2,092
	Boston.	340	4,441	2,141	410									
	Philad'a	486	2,115	312	100						132,000			
	Baltimore.	609	4,804	106	50									
	Kennebunk, Me.													
	Providence, R. I.										199,000			
	Total June, 1869.	4,734	51,257	5,571	2,675	250	586	20	6,990	280	744,096	270,000	500	2,092
	Total May, 1869.	5,479	42,894	1,894	7,701	476	571	21	6,122	78	6,122	78	1,433	2,759,333
	Total April, 1869.	5,697	42,365	2,045	18,396	473	1,409	72	8,491	1,433	41,352	5,005,934	7,439	30,719
	Total 3 months, April, May and June, 1869.	15,874	127,016	4,510	29,588	1,589	2,271	113	24,206	1,861	1,188,477	5,785,026	7,439	30,719
	Total 3 months, April, May and June, 1868.	20,486	133,786	3,886	12,578	2,351	3,173	134	9,882	7,438	1,188,477	5,005,934	7,439	30,719
FOREIGN.	London.	5,891	601											
	Yalmouth, Eng.	3,061	58											
	Cork, for orders.	1,017	130											
	Cardenas.	2				4	4		20		151,000	151,000	336,577	
	Total June, 1869.	9,911	789			4	4		20		151,000	151,000	336,577	
	Total May, 1869.	5,042	5,042											
	Total April, 1869.	3,739			200						3,000	51,000	165,718	
	Total 3 months, April, May and June, 1869.	118,659	5,831		204				20		3,000	51,000	165,718	
	Total 3 months, April, May and June, 1868.	7,441	7,411	1,927	960	55			20		18,000	714,430	2,175,587	5,000
GRAND TOTAL.	April, May and June, 1869.	31,563	193,847	4,510	29,792	1,563	2,271	118	24,226	1,861	41,352	634,900	1,861,521	6,428,321
	April, May and June, 1868.	27,927	141,197	5,675	13,938	3,178	2,406	134	9,917	1,433	1,188,477	573,653	1,872,907	6,150

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS,
CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE, formerly called the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs, will be open for visitors on Tuesday, the first day of June.

Being situated in the Northwestern part of the State, in a country remarkable for its beauty and healthfulness—these together with the virtue of the waters—make it one of the most desirable watering places to be found.

The Mineral Waters of these Springs are the White and Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate or Iron, and they possess all the finest qualities of these Waters, and are sovereign remedies for all diseases of the liver, bowels, stomach and kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, weakness, debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism, &c., &c.

The proprietor having spent a large amount in additional buildings and improvements generally, these Springs are now in a fine condition, rooms large and pleasant, and good cottages containing from two to six rooms each, well arranged for either large or small families.

Good ten pin alleys, billiard tables and other amusements. Fine BATH HOUSES for Pool, Plunge or Shower Bath, and Sulphur Bath, hot or cold.

A good Band of Music will be at the Springs the entire season, and a good Physician permanently located for the benefit of invalids, who may rest assured wil have every attention.

Having secured the services of Mr. J. N. Carter, of Virginia, who has had much experience and stands high as a Hotel keeper, visitors may rest assured that our table will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and everything done that will add to their pleasure and comfort.

The cars on the Western North Carolina Railroad will leave Salisbury for Hickory Station, the Springs depot, every morning (Sundays excepted) in connection with the North Carolina Railroad, avoiding delay or stoping at Salisbury, and arrive at Hickory Station in time for breakfast, where good hacks will be in readiness to take passengers over a beautiful, well shaded road to the Springs—a distance of six miles.

As an inducement for families and parties to spend two months or more, I have concluded to put board down at the following low rates:

Board for one single month $50.
Board for two or more months $40 per month or at that rate.
Board per week $16.
Board per day $2 50.
Children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price. No charge for infants or children under two years of age.

J. GOLDEN WYATT,
Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs,
Catawba County, North Carolina,
May 16th, 1869. } 196&16-3m

MR. M. A. WATSON, Postmaster at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., informs us that that office has been placed on the list of money order offices, and will go into operation this week. Mr. Watson has received all the necessary books and blanks for the purpose.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7—Noon.

The Government is in waiting for the full correspondence which called forth General Canby's letter declaring that the members of the Virginia Legislature must take the iron-clad oath. When these are received the whole matter will be referred to Attorney General Hoar for his opinion, when the Cabinet will decide. The impression generally prevails that the members elected will be permitted to take their seats without Federal interference.

President Grant has arranged his summer excursions so as to be within easy reach of the Capital, and will at no time be absent over two weeks.

General Sickles' instructions contain nothing whatever relative to the purchase of Cuba. He is the person best qualified to speak for the Government, as he is not in the real estate business just now.

From Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27.

Mariscal, Minister to Washington, will leave here on the 25th of July.

A train between Mexico and Vera Cruz run off the track to-day, killing twenty-three persons and wounding a large number.

The new American Minister presented his credentials to Juarez to-day. Speeches were made compli entary to the people of both nations.

The government is short of funds and withholds the interest on the internal debt. The salaries of officials have also been considerably reduced.

CABLE DISPATCHES

LONDON, July 7—Noon.

Dean Stanley, in a sermon on the 4th instant, deprecated the use of irritating language by those in authority in England or America.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7—P. M.

The Government expenditures for the month of June are as follows: Miscellaneous, nearly four million of dollars; war, five and a quarter million dollars; navy, over two and-a-half million dollars; interior, two million dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase three million of United States bonds on Friday to be held subject to the future action of Congress.

Special Revenue Agent Kinsella, has arrived, and is busy completing his report. It is understood the report seriously implicates high standing parties in New Orleans, and the former Custom House officers. Neither Kellogg nor Stockdale are implicated. Kensella's investigation did not extend to their terms.

The currency balance in the treasury has been reduced to six million dollars since the first of July, by the withdrawal for the purchase of bonds and two and-a-half million dollars to-day for the use of the army.

Turner, the negro Postmaster at Macon, telegraphs the Department that he has taken possession of the Postoffice, but that all the white clerks have left. He asks for instructions. There is some mystery here about Turner's bonds. They are not recorded on the Postoffice books devoted to that purpose.

Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, July 7—P. M.

The State, according to the latest returns tonight, has gone by nearly forty thousand for Walker, and there is a Walker majority of fifty on joint ballot in the Legislature. The Walker people elect all the Congressmen except three, who are Platte, Porter and Norton, colored.

This complete disaster to the Well's ticket results from—first, the unreliability of the negro vote, which, in the country districts, has gone largely for Walker; and second, because of the failure of their calculation in some of the counties bordering on Tennessee and North Carolina, where the whites votes for that ticket, were chiefly expected in that quarter. The counties that were expected to give him five hundred majority went against him by one thousand.

The Walker State Executive committee telegraphed President Grant this morning congratulating him on the triumph of his policy in Virginia, and thanking him for his liberality.

Several Walker colored men have been elected to the Legislature.

From Montreal—Health of ex-President Davis.

MONTREAL, C. W., July 7—P. M.

Letters received here from Hon. Jefferson Davis, now at Paris, render it doubtful if his health will ever permit his return. If he recovers sufficiently to travel, he will spend the summer in Canada and the winter in Mississippi.

The Paris Patrie denies that a ministerial crisis is imminent.

La France denies that it is in contemplation to evacuate Rome by the French troops.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 8—Noon.

Stocks strong. Money active at 7 ₱ cent. premium—commission ⅛ ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange 109¼. Gold 135⅛. Five-twenties of '62 121¼. North Carolina Sixes 55; new 49½. Virginia Sixes, old, 57; new, 61. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 61⅛; new 57¼. Louisiana Sixes, old, 69. Levees 67½.

Flour 10@15 cents better on shipping. Wheat 3@4 cents better. Corn 1@2 cents better. Mess Pork dull at $31 87½@32. Lard dull. Cotton quiet at 34½ cents. Spirits Turpentine 42@42½ cents ₱ gallon. Rosin dull—strained common $2 25; good $2 30. Freights quiet.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

THE THIRTY-THIRD COLLEGIATE YEAR will open September 2, 1869. Preparatory department discontinued. For Catalogue or other information, apply to the President, Rev. G. WILSON McPHAIL, D.D., L.L. D.

By order of the Faculty.
W. G. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
july 9 22-4t

ROSADALIS
Purifies the Blood.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.
july 21 251-1y-24-

A PROCLAMATION.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. HOLDEN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, June 21, 1869.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received at this Department that a vacancy exists in the representation from the county of Hew Hanover, caused by the resignation of L. G. Estes, Esq., late member of the House of Representatives;

Now, therefore, I, W. W. HOLDEN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority conferred by law, do issue this proclamation, ordering an election to be held at the several places of voting in said county, on the first Thursday in August, for the purpose of filling said vacancy.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 21st [L. S.] June, 1869, and in the 93d year of our Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary.
June 26 230&21-4t

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	40 @	42	
BRICKS, ₱ M	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each	2 00 @	2 25	
New	2 50 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb., Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb., Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	20 @	25	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	28 @	31	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	32	
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ₱ yd	21 @	23	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 20 @	1 25	
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 05	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	18 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring, ₱ box	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern Family	7 50 @	14 00	
Superfine	6 50 @	7 00	
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	
NORTH CAROLINA, Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	23	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	85 00 @	00 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel, Corn	1 10 @	1 17½	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 00 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	1 50 @	1 75	
Carolina	9½@	10	
HIDES, ₱ lb., Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	19 @	20	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	0 75 @	90	
IRON, ₱ lb., English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₱ ton	130 00@	135 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.) Whiskey,	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 50 @	1 60	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon, Cuba, hhds	00 @	52½	
do bbls	55 @	57½	
Sugar house	00 @	40	
do bbls	42½@	45	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin New	0 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 65	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	2 25	
Tar, in ordr	2 40 @	2 50	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 60 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 75	
do No. 2	1 70 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 65	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	00 @	39	
NAILS, ₱ lb., Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ₱ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 50 @	2 00	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 00 @	1 50	
Irish, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	2 50	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	19 @	20	
Shoulders	00 @	18	
Hog round	19 @	20	
Western Bacon, Hams	18 @	22	
Middlings	18½ @	19½	
Shoulders	15½ @	16	
Lard, N. C	20 @	23	
do North'rn	17 @	21	
Butter, N. C	30 @	40	
do North'rn	40 @	42	
Cheese	18 @	22	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl. City Mess	34 50 @	35 00	
Thin "	33 50 @	34 00	
Prime	31 50 @	32 00	
Rump	00 00 @	31 00	
SALT, Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 10 @	2 15	
American	1 70 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ₱ lb., Cuba	00 @	16½	
Porto Rico	00 @	15	
C	16 @	16½	
B	16 @	17	
A	17 @	17½	
Crushed	18 @	18½	
SOAP, ₱ lb., Northern	7 @	13	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 25	
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	12 00 @	14 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill Fair	7 50 @	8 50	
Mill, inferior to ord	4 50 @	6 50	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, July 8, 1869.

TURPENTINE.—In the market for this article there is no change to report since the close of our last review. There has been a steady enquiry from distillers, and prices have ruled at $3 for virgin, and $2 65 for yellow dip, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts are meagre, and confined to small parcels, the low stage of the water courses preventing arrivals from above tide-way. The weeks' transactions are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip
Friday	127	$3 00	$2 65
Saturday	132	3 00	2 65
Tuesday	316	3 00	2 65
Wednesday	190	3 00	2 65
Thursday	50	3 00	2 65

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the early part of the week the market for this article ruled without change, and up to Tuesday the transactions were small;—on that day, however, there was a better enquiry, which resulted in a slight advance, sales being made at 39 cents. On Wednesday the market was quite firm at above figure, and parcels were readily taken when offered. This (Thursday) morning no sales have been reported up to the time of closing our enquiries—38½ cents being offered, and factors holding higher. The stock in first hands is small

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

Burke's Weekly.

After an absence from our *sanctum* for some time this favorite publication, *the very best boys and girls paper in the country*, has made its appearance. We are glad to know that it continues to progress in public favor. Published in weekly and monthly parts, it forms a most attractive visitor for the little ones of the family. The June number—just received—completes the second volume. The third volume begins in July with a new and thrilling story, by the author of "Jack Dobell, or a Boy's Adventures in Texas," to be called *The Adventures of Big-Foot Wallace, the Texas Ranger*. Now is the time to subscribe.—Terms $2 a year, or three copies for $4 50.

Address J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Georgia.

When Emancipation took Place.

The importance of the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the validity of a bond given for the purchase of a negro in 1864, and settling the question, so far as North Carolina is concerned, of the date of Emancipation, caused us to give it in full yesterday morning, although only received by the mail the night before. This decision is a very important one to our people, and must decide many similar disputes.

Emancipation was accomplished, according to the Supreme Court, by the action of the Convention of 1865, and not by the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, January 1st, 1863, or the order of General SHERMAN in May 1865.

Freights for the West Salisbury Examiner and our Steamship and Railroad Lines.

We know our friends of the Salisbury *Examiner* would not wilfully do anything to injure the Steamship and Railroad lines running to this city merely to benefit those running to ports and cities beyond the limits of the State. However much editorial vanity may have been flattered by the kindly notices of the Norfolk press, or the editorial palate tickled by the savory viands provided by the Norfolk Board of Trade, or the editorial eyes delighted with the beauty of Norfolk ladies, during the recent excursion to that enterprising city, we do not believe that all these charms have eradicated from the hearts of our friends their love for the old State, or the desire to advance her interests or promote her welfare. We are satisfied that the recent attack made by the *Examiner* upon the through freight line between New York and points on the North Carolina Railroad *via* Wilmington was the result of misinformation and ignorance of the true state of affairs.

The officers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, in connection with Mr. CLYDE, of New York, through their then agents in this city, Messrs. WORTH & DANIEL, in order to secure a portion of the freights passing North and South to and from the interior of this State, determined to put freights down at such rates as to attract a portion at least of this great business, and we are glad to say, with considerable success. To do this, however, the officers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, as did the officers of the Wilmington and Manchester, and Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroads, enter into a contract with the Clyde line of steamers, at the time the only line plying between this port and New York, not to make through rates with other lines. The Clyde line on its part contracting to transport freight between New York and Wilmington *as cheap as any other line would do*. By such an arrangement the shipper had nothing to complain of, but was greatly benefited by it. It was an advantage to our city to have a well-established line of steamers with New York, and the officers of the railroads and the agents of the steamers deserve credit for the energy and liberality by which they have secured a cheap and expeditious freight line, by which North Carolinians can receive and ship their freights through a North Carolina port and over North Carolina Railroads.

Since this contract was entered into the Lorillard steamers have been put on the line between this place and New York, of which Messrs. Barry Brothers are the Wilmington agents. These gentlemen deserve credit for their energy and enterprise, and we are glad to know that both lines are meeting with success. In the rivalry our people will doubtless be benefited, for each will strive to give the better satisfaction.

The cause of the hasty and ill-tempered attack upon the officers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad by the Salisbury *Examiner*, is that the charges on a buggy consigned to Mr. T. E. Brown, of Salisbury, received here by one of the Lorillard steamers, were not paid by the Railroad Company, and the buggy forwarded without delay. There is no allegation that the rates of freight were too high, but that back charges were refused to be paid.—Whereupon the *Examiner* fires away in the dark, insinuating that there is an attempt to force freights by lines marked out in the interests of some Railroad ring, and demands that the convenience and wishes of the people should be consulted. All this is meaningless balderdash, as our friends must perceive, in the face of the facts of the case.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company could not pay the back charges upon the buggy without a violation of their contract, and without the contract with the only New York steamship line then running to this city, the convenience and wishes of such people as desired to ship freight through Wilmington could not have been consulted. These contracts between steamship lines and railroad companies are very usual and proper. It is the only way to build up cheap lines of freight through ports which are unable to support several competing lines. No injustice can be done shippers, for they will not patronize it unless it is as expeditious, reliable and cheap as rival lines. These combinations are formed not so much to drive off competition at home as to give strength to the enterprise to compete with rival lines through other ports and over other railroads. It is for the mutual benefit of the shippers and transportation companies.

If Mr. Brown had shipped his buggy to Portsmouth by another steamer than one of the McCready line, the back charges would not have been paid by the agent of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. The same principle holds good if he had shipped *via* Charleston. So the conveniences or demands of the people of the West could not be better suited in this respect by withdrawing their patronage from the Wilmington line on this account and bestowing it elsewhere. We think if we offer equal inducements to our Western friends we should be preferred to lines through other States.

We wish it was not necessary for our railroads and steamships to combine. We wish that the commerce of Wilmington could support a dozen lines of steamers and as many railroads. But we must take things as we find them, and we have written this article as much to commend the officers in charge of this through line of freight for their energy and liberality in building up a cheap, reliable and expeditious route of transportation under difficulties and many adverse circumstances, as to defend them from an attack evidently made upon a misunderstanding. Much credit is due to Mr. WORTH, the present Wilmington agent for the arrangement, and especially to Captain A. D. CAZEAUX, the indefatigable and popular business manager of the line in this city. His efforts, aided by the advice and assistance of Mr. WORTH and the late Mr. DANIEL, have re-established an important business, which had nearly been lost. We trust it will be a source of profit to them, as we know it to be for the convenience and interest of the people of the interior.

Book Notice.

THE BRIDE'S FATE: By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

We have received a copy of "*The Bride's Fate*, the Sequel to *The Changed Brides*," from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., through Mr. HEINSBERGER, who has them for sale. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "The Changed Brides," "Fair Play" and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be three of the best novels every published, and which are having unprecedented sales, for Mrs. Southworth is, beyond all doubt, the most popular female novelist in the world. For the brilliancy and point of her conversations, the ease and spirit of her narrative, the splendid and graphic character of her descriptions of natural scenery, and the general power and originality of her conceptions, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH occupies the front rank among all female writers of fiction. It is published in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, in uniform style with "The Changed Brides," "Fair Play" and "How He Won Her," and sold at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover; and will be sent free of postage to any one, on receipt of the price by the publishers.

Something about Father McNamara's "Impressions of the South."

The Brooklyn *Catholic* comes to us this week with a spicy column in relation to the "Impressions of the South," by Father McNamara.

This article which we copied entire in last Sunday's issue, has, it seems, excited no small share of attention. It has elicited unusual commendations from many quarters. We have seen it called an "admirable article," and we ourselves said it ought to be read throughout the entire country, as it contained many wholesome truths—expressed in bold and eloquent language. We said its author was a man of ability, of truthfulness, and of feeling; but, as was to be expected, the enemies of the South are raging at the just and conciliatory temper in which the article was written.

The spirited Editor of the Brooklyn *Catholic* wields the pen to great effect in defence of Father MCNAMARA; and it is refreshing to read his dignified rebuke of a certain "Melchisedeck" and of a little Mister Flynn, both of whom had the temerity to snarl at the author of the said IMPRESSIONS.

The Brooklyn Editor is certainly energetic in beating back these men in their "malicious" assault upon the "gentlemanly letter of the worthy priest."

In the present number of the *Catholic* the individual hiding his character behind the sanctified name of *Melchisedeck*, gets his style described as "unchristian," and as "billingsgate." In addition, his articles are called *inappropriate* and *offensive*; and finally he is pointed to a "complete and overwhelming refutation of his unjust, ungentlemanly and unfair" representations.

After this the editor turns around on "Mister Flynn," and his fellows of "the narrow-minded clique." It is amusing to see the coolness with which he brings them to grief. Imagine a powerful mastiff put a myriad of curs to flight with a single snap, and you will have a picture of how the editor disposes of this whole gang.

It appears this Flynn has been trying his hand at the law, but could not move a limb under such a weight. In quest of crumbs he now flies a quill in the office of the Brooklyn *Times*, and from attorney-*at-law* he becomes attorney-*at-press*.

"We wish you a prosperous career," Mister Flynn, concludes the editor of the *Catholic*;—"We always thought that the study of law was too heavy for you. We are glad you have adopted a profession more suited to your *tastes*."

THREE years ago, on the Fourth of July, 1866, we submitted the following comments upon the occasion to the readers of the JOURNAL. We republish them to-day as a fit commentary upon the *progress* we have made in the pursuit of liberty and peace. A change of dates merely, and our application of facts and principles then will apply to the Fourth of July to-day. Without change we submit the article to our readers:

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

More than one year ago to-day, the Confederate armies surrendered to the United States authorities, and, so far as the Southern people were concerned, the war was closed. They were then required to swear that henceforth they would faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States formed thereunder. But few of our citizens declined to take this oath and never did a people subscribe to an obligation in better faith and with nobler intentions. And in order to conform themselves to the new order of things, and accept fully the political situation established by force of arms, the Southern people went beyond this. For although President Lincoln had officially declared that he had neither the will nor the power to interfere with slavery in the States, the South gave its solemn obligation that it would abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations made during the war with reference to the emancipation of slaves.

The heroism and devotion that has rendered the Southern people illustrious, wherever manhood and patriotism are regarded as virtues, should have been esteemed the best guarantees that these obligations were not entered into with a craven spirit, but in the hope of peace and in the interest of the future prosperity of a common country. A courageous devotion to principles, which stood the severest tests to which men's honesty of purpose have been subjected, was the surest evidence that present declarations could have been confided in.

The quiet and, under the circumstances, manly, submission to the demands made upon them, seems to have inflamed their conquerors against the Southern people. Their cheerful concessions were responded to by renewed exactions, evincing by degrees a determined purpose to degrade them. The South was not only called upon to acquiesce fully in the legitimate results of the war, but is now asked to make "treason odious." The noble men who bore our banners in triumph over the bloody fields of Manassas, through the memorable swamps of Chickahominy, amid the terrific charges at Chancellorsville, and sealed their honest devotion to the cause in which they had embarked by the devoted attempt for mastery, against odds and resources without parallel in history, almost against hope in the desperate struggle for victory from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and in the stern and sullen retreat to Appomattox; and those who at Bentonsville illustrated the mighty power of true patriotism in the hour of despair, must be denounced by their own people as traitors, or, if dead, their memories must be dishonored and their blood despised. The virtues and deeds of the dead Jackson must be ignored or remembered with execrations, and the character of the living Lee must be blackened with abuse, and the iniquities heaped upon the illustrious prisoner at Fortress Monroe applauded.

In order to be regarded as loyal and to be restored to the Union, the Southern people are not only called upon to belie their natures, but must themselves voluntarily execute the bond of their own infamy. They must not only submit to great humiliation, but profess that they cheerfully submit to it as the just meed of their traitorous actions.

To-day the South would have been glad to have united with the North in honest and grateful rejoicings at the return of this national holiday. Throughout the North, excited orators to more excited auditories will utter patriotic harangues because returning peace has restored over this great country the blessings of the Constitution and the Union. Tens of thousands of *loyal* tongues will utter execrations against England's tyrant, as their chosen readers, with faultless articulation, read from the Declaration of Independence, that immortal document of our old *rebel* forefathers, how swarms of officers have been sent to harass the people and eat out their substance; how standing armies, in time of peace, have been kept among them, without their consent; how they have been subjected to a jurisdiction foreign to the Constitution and unacknowledged by their laws; how taxes have been imposed without their consent; how they have been, in many cases, deprived of the benefits of trial by jury; how their charters have been taken away and their most valuable laws abolished; how the civil government has been made subservient to the military; how their seacoasts have been ravaged, their towns burnt, and the lives of their people destroyed; how domestic insurrections have been excited among them; and how their petitions for redress, in the most humble terms, have been answered by repeated injury. Throughout the length and breadth of the prosperous North, will countless multitudes, filled with patriotism, and in the enjoyment of all the comforts and luxuries of teeming wealth, and clothed in the panoply of intense loyalty, and blinded with the completeness of their success, respond with fanatical zest to each separate count in the terrible bill of indictment, and denounce as disloyal and traitorous, those who might suggest that the substitution of "the present Congress" for "the present King of Great Britain" in that remarkable paper, would be but "submitting facts to a candid world."

Then, as a brave and noble people, with profound admiration for true freedom and good sense, whose self-respect has not perished with their defeat, we are glad that our people have not welcomed the Fourth of July with senseless uproar and pretended rejoicings. They know and appreciate all that is implied in the due observance of this day, and have done and will continue to do all that their obligations require and their honor permit, to be regarded as worthy to assemble upon this national Sabbath with the other States, as worshippers around the altar of constitutional liberty.

The Southern people feel most powerfully the full truth of the remark of ex-President Davis to his humane Surgeon—for cruel outrages which have told with fearful effect upon his health, have spent their fury in vain upon his mind and his courage—that his people, having failed in their efforts to establish a country, had no country now but America. For the sake of that Country they will do all that duty requires, and upon its altar will offer any sacrifice, but their honor. To-day, then, should be passed by our people in dignified silence. Rejoicings will be but the shallow pretences of cowardly natures; complaints are the welcomed echos of radical hate.

Maine Politics.

The Democratic State Convention at Bangor—Nomination of General Smith, of Waterville, for Governor.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, June 29.

The State Democratic Convention met here to-day. Six hundred and sixteen delegates were present. The Convention organized by the choice of C. H. Kimball of Portland, as President, a Vice-President from each county, four Secretaries, and the appointment of the usual Committees. An informal ballot resulted in the nomination of C. P. Kimball, of Portland, for Governor, he receiving 445 votes against 71 for all others. The Convention then made the nomination of Mr. Kimball unanimous, but he declined to accept, and another vote was taken with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 330; of which General Franklin Smith, of Waterville, received 217. The nomination was made unanimous, and the President was instructed to notify General Smith of his nomination.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Democratic party of Maine are unalterably opposed to the present protective tariff system, so destructive to commercial ship building and the general business interests and prosperity of the country; reaffirming their adherence to the doctrines of free trade, the maintenance of the rights of the States unimpaired, equality in taxation, including United States bonds, a uniform currency, opposition to centralization of power in the general Government; in favor of an economical and just administration of public affairs in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of the United States; declaring that the history and record of the Democratic party furnishes a sure guarantee that in the event of their ascendency, they will settle all questions which agitate the public mind in such a manner as to conduce to the welfare of the public; that the gallant soldiers and sailors, who fought the battle of the Union from patriotic motives, are entitled to the gratitude and support of the people, and indorsing the nomination of General Smith for Governor.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The "Missing Englishman" heard from.

Some four weeks since it was announced that a young Englishman, who had just arrived from Europe in company with Sir John Barrington, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, had disappeared mysteriously from the Brevoort House, Fifth avenue, New York, where he had been stopping, and no clue could be obtained as to his whereabouts. The young man is named H. Percival Stebbing, not Steadman. He has been heard from. On Sunday last a note was received from the missing individual dated "New York, June 26," addressed to the proprietors of the Brevoort House, in which he requests that his letters be sent to the New York postoffice. He promises to call "on Wednesday, at the least," and settle his bill, and apologize to the proprietors for "keeping them in suspense," but does not offer the slightest explanation as to his present whereabouts, or the cause of his prolonged absence. The note is signed in Stebbing's own handwriting, as appears from comparison with his signature on the hotel register. Mr. Stebbing was not, as stated at the time of his disappearance, an intimate friend of Sir John Barrington, but merely a casual acquaintance, they having come over in the same steamer from Europe."

Worse than the Spaniards.

The New York Times, in view of the fact communicated by telegraph that the cholera and yellow fever are raging in Cuba to such an extent as to have effected a tacit truce between the contending armies in that island, not inopportunely suggests:

"As the Cuban Junta in this city has repeatedly proclaimed that it was not men but arms and other munitions of war that were needed to enable the Cubans to achieve their independence, common humanity requires that they should cease their efforts for the recruitment of volunteers in this country, who, unacclimated as they are, will, in a majority of cases of those who succeed in reaching Cuba at all, fall easy victims to the twin epidemics which are now rapidly decimating both armies. We warn these gentlemen of the Junta that persistence in this reckless disregard of the lives of adventurous and enthusiastic young men will go far to deprive the cause of Cuban independence of that sympathy which it has hitherto received in this country. They must know that these recruits, entirely unaccustomed to a tropical climate, will be utterly worthless for military operations in Cuba for the next four months, and that the enemy they will have to meet is not the Spaniard, but death by cholera and yellow fever."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass decides that any person who shall sell, give away or otherwise dispose of any empty cigar box or boxes which have been stamped, without first defacing or destroying the stamps, is liable to both fine and imprisonment. The simple breaking of the stamp in opening the box is not such a destruction as the law requires. It must be effectually destroy. Also, that tobacco may be retailed in *wooden packages*, packed and stamped in the manner required by the act of July 20, 1868; tobacco packed in other than wooden packages must be sold *in* the packages; that the tax imposed in section 4 of the act of March, 1868, is to be assessed and paid in the district where the goods are manufactured, though they may be sold elsewhere, notwithstanding the fact that the material is received from a certain party, and the manufactured goods returned in lieu thereof.

Russian Railways.

The chief inspector of Russian railways, Baron Delwigh, has just published an account of the state of the traffic on the railways of the empire for the last two years. He states that the traffic of 1868 was carried over 664 miles of government lines, and 3,611 miles of private lines—the last having been traversed by 7,743,538 passengers in 1867, and 8,783,299 in 1868. The amount of the goods forwarded by the private lines in 1867 was 116,050,000 cwt., against 153,900,000 cwt. in 1868. The gross receipts of all the private lines are about £5,428,809 (36,999,465 roubles) for 1867, and about £6,666,522 (46,665,742 roubles for 1868; showing thus an increase of £1,237,713. This increase would probably be far greater if all the main lines leading to Moscow and St. Petersburg were provided with double rails. The lines of Moscow-Riazan and Moscow-Koursk are furnished only with single rails, so that the accumulation of goods at different stations is enormous.

The Coal Trade.

The coal trade this season, if it continues as propitious to the end as it has to date, will be the most successful that has occured for many years. The Chesapeake and Ohio and Alexandria canals both remain in excellent condition, and though the arrival of boats is uninterrupted, but little of the coal they bring is allowed to remain at the depots here.—Alex. *Gazette*.

A Citizen of Boston Arrested in Paris.

A Night of Horrors.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives an account of the arrest of Mr. J. Q. A. Warren, of Boston, by the French police during the riots in Paris.—It will be seen by the cable dispatches that Mr. Warren has demanded reparation from the French government. The correspondent says:

Mr. Warren states that he was proceeding along the Boulevard Montmartre on Thursday evening, the 10th, in company with another American, Mr. Charles R. Goodwin, he saw the police chasing the crowd and they turned into a side street, the Rue Richelieu, to get out of the way. They had not got far when they heard the beat of a drum. This was followed by a rush of police agents, and before they had time to remonstrate or to state who they were, they were both struck several times and Mr. Warren was knocked down. Mr. Goodwin owed his exemption from further ill-usage and imprisonment to the fact of his wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, but Mr. Warren, as he was trying to rise to his feet, was seized and dragged to the Mairie in the Rue Droupt. When he arrived there he found the large court-yard full of prisoners and policemen. After a delay of about half an hour he was taken to the inspector's room and searched. All his papers and money were taken from him. He had at the time two hundred francs in paper and about one hundred and eighty francs in gold. After his name, address and *signalement* had been taken down, his papers, and, as he supposed, his money, were replaced in his pockets, but he discovered subsequently that his funds had not been restored. A further examination was made of his person for weapons, after which he was transferred to another room, which was crowded with prisoners of almost every station in life.—After remaining there about half an hour the prisoners were formed into a body, numbering about seven hundred, and marched, guarded by soldiers and policemen, to the *conciergerie* at the other end of the river.

This was about one o'clock at night.—During the march the utmost brutality was exercised toward the prisoners, and they were driven and pushed along like a herd of cattle. Mr. Warren was so badly bruised and hurt that he had to be supported by two of the prisoners. His shirt and clothes were covered with blood from the effect of blows which had been wantonly inflicted upon him in the yard of the Mairie by one of the sergeants de ville. After they reached the *conciergerie*, about three in the morning, he fainted away and was conveyed for the night to a separate cell, where he was attended by the surgeon of the prison, who administered chloroform and stimulants to him. He remained in the *conciergerie* with the other prisoners until seven o'clock on Friday evening, and they had nothing all this time but a little soup of the weakest kind and some hard bread. As evening approached they were informed that they were about to be transferred to the fort at Bicetre, on learning which Mr. Warren managed to get a scrap of paper and wrote a letter to Dr. Johnston, of the Boulevard Haussmann, informing him of his position. The Doctor immediately forwarded it to Mr. Washburne, and at 12:30 the same night Mr. Moore, assistant secretary to the legation, went to the prefecture and demanded his release. He was told that it was then too late to do anything in the matter, but that it would be attended to early in the morning.

Shortly after he had dispatched this note to Dr. Johnston, Mr. Warren, with the other prisoners, were transferred in the close prison carriages to the fort at Bicetre. They were kept standing in one of the casemates there, suffering from the heat and thirst consequent upon overcrowding, until nearly midnight. The roll was then called, and the prisoners were marched, eight at a time, accompanied by a file of soldiers, to the inspector's room, in another building, where their names, addresses and personal descriptions were entered in a book. This done, they were conveyed to a second casemate, and in proceeding to it each prisoner stopped by order and picked up a bundle of straw, which with a blanket, was to constitute his bed. There they were left in quietness for the rest of the night, but without food or drink. The heat and odor of the place were insufferable, and were aggravated by the fact that all the necessities of nature had to be provided for in that crowded apartment. To men accustomed to every luxury, as many of those confined there were, the sufferings endured during this memorable night must have been a terrible ordeal. It is stated that three of the prisoners died at the *conciergerie*, while at Bicetre a fourth lost his senses and committed suicide.

On Saturday noon an order reached the fort directing the release of Mr. Warren. He was summoned to the directors' room, and the formality of entering in a book his name, personal description and address in Paris having been again gone through, he was told that he would be released the same evening. He was then taken back to the casemate, where he received a little food, and at 6 o'clock he was released and escorted to the railway by a corporal.—Fortunately a little silver sufficient to pay his fare, which he had in one of his pockets, had escaped or had not tempted the cupidity of his captors, and he got back to Paris rejoiced that his adventure had had so speedy a termination. Since his return he has been taking steps to recover the money of which he was deprived by the police, but I am afraid without much chance of success.

A Receiver to Take Charge of Nashville.

The order of Chancellor Smith, at Gallatin, Tenn., on Saturday, appointed a receiver to take charge of the corporation of Nashville, has created much excitement. The greater number of the citizens receive the action favorably, but there good and wise men who look upon it as a high-handed usurpation over the city of Nashville and abuse of judicial authority. They say that the appointment of a man by a judge living outside the district to collect taxes, borrow money, disburse funds and perform all the functions which the people elected certain officers to perform, is a violation of the city charter, opposed to the nature of American institutions, and unparalleled in the history of this country. It is not known whether Mr. Bass, the receiver, will attempt to oust the present city officials or leave them in their places and operate through their agency. Mr. Bass is required to give bonds in $500,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and there are some who think he will be unable to give such as the clerk and the master of the Chancery Court at Nashville will accept. If the receiver makes good bonds and then attempts to oust the present city officials, there will probably be trouble.

Bill Arp, of Georgia, recently sent a debtor the following agreeable missive:

Dear Sir.—I send you your note for forty dollars, due eight years ago. I charge you for four years' interest, which amounts, in the aggregate, to fifty-nine dollars. Please send me the money or be kind enough to carry this note awhile.

Very truly yours,

BILL ARP.

Gen. Frank Blair is in the life insurance agency in California.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1—Noon.

The three Cuban crafts captured in New York harbor, contained only one hundred and fifty men. The main expedition is undoubtedly far out to sea.

The police have advices of the departure of a schooner with a lot of horses on board. The horses will probably perish for want of hay.

The captured vessel is the Catharine Whiting.

Thornton, British, and Roberts, Spanish Minister, have been in consultation.

Mr. Banks after consulting the Cubans, visited the President and Commissioner Rawlins. Mr. Banks stated that the Cubans would obtain an early independence, and that the government would declare them belligerents before many weeks.

Bishop Wilmer visited President Grant to-day.

Yesterday's Express has the following regarding the money panic: It has leaked out to-day that about five millions of greenbacks has been locked up by parties manipulating the money market to effect prices generally. The present distress in the money market could never have been reached at this season, but for the remarkable assistance from the treasury department.—Wall street has locked up five million dollars, and Secretary Boutwell has locked up nearly thirty million dollars.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 1—Noon.

Judge Giles of the Federal Court, decides that the steamer Cuba is liable to confiscation for smuggling cigars from Havana. The defendants have appealed.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, June 30—Noon.

The Cantoocook arrived to-day, and returns to Key West to-night.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

BREST, June 30—Noon.

This morning at 9 o'clock, Greenwich time, the Great Eastern telegraphed to us: "We are going to cut the cable and buoy." No signals received since. The first sign that something was wrong in the electrical condition of the cable occurred this morning, but nothing of any definite character. The electricians see no reason for alarm.—The delay is only an inconvenience.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1—P. M.

The receipts from revenue to-day were eight hundred and forty four thousand dollars.

The debt statement shows a decrease of sixteen and a half million dollars.

The total coin interest due to-day is thirty-one million.

Secretary Rawlings is at Gettysburg.

The Treasury receipts for the past forty-eight hours were six millions, which is unexpectedly small.

The debt statement bearing coin interest is two thousand two hundred millions. Currency interest sixty-six millions. No interest four hundred and eighteen and a half millions.

The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity amounts to five millions.

The amount of coin in the Treasury is seventy-nine and three-quarter millions. Coin certificates thirty and a half millions. Currency thirty-seven millions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase not exceeding three million dollars worth of bonds on Saturday next, to be held by the Treasury Department subject to the future action of Congress.

Among the Cubans overhauled and captured, are parties bailed to keep the peace, aggregating seventy-five thousand dollars.

Col. Ryan and a large number are still missing.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 1—P. M.

New York papers convey the impression that the entire expedition failed. Among the American officers captured were Cols. Byron and Keate, Majors O. Leary and Courtney, and Capts. T. T. O'Neill, Wm. H. Lindsey, Kearns, Murtha, McCue, Lindsey, Simonson, Gibbons, Tom Masterton, Dixon, Hoar, Harris and several others, all of whom had acquired a reputation as brave officers in our late war.

The Revenue cutter Mahoning yesterday afternoon captured the last of the fillibusters, the tug boat Chase, with seventy-five men aboard, also the schooners Fanny and Winona, with rifles, field pieces, sabres and ammunition. All the vessels are now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Foreign News by Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 1—P. M.

The steamship Alaska brings Aspinwal dates to the 23d instant and sixty-seven thousand dollars in specie.

The Columbian Congress adjourned after declining to ratify the American and British treaties for inter-oceanic canals.

Two thousand laborers have been employed on the Inter-Oceanic Railroad.

The Chilian President accepts the mediation of the United States between Chili and Spain.

At a large meeting of Cuban sympathizers at Lima resolutions were adopted urging the Peruvian government to send monetary aid to the Cubans.

The yellow fever is rapidly disappearing from Peru.

The Costa Rica Congress has confirmed a contract with a number of Americans for an Inter-Oceanic Railroad from Lima to the Gulf of Fonsica.

Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills—Loss of Life.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 1—P. M.

An explosion occurred at Dupont's powder mills to-day. Two persons were killed.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1—P. M.

Sacramento City received Mr. Seward and party to-day with a salute of fifty guns and flying colors. Both parties participated in the reception.

The Democratic Convention in this city passed resolutions to-day denouncing the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

MADRID, July 1—P. M.

In Cortes to-day the bill increasing the duty on cereals was rejected.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2—P. M.

The receipts from revenue to-day were a million and a quarter dollars.

The Brazilian Minister has received despatches announcing that Lopez had proposed through McMahon to surrender his army on a guarantee of personal safety.

The receipts from customs from the 21st to the 30th June, inclusive, are over four million dollars.

Delano has left and will be absent ten days.

Mr. Johnson has departed homeward, and will canvass Tennessee in support of Senter.

There was a Cabinet meeting to-day. Messrs. Fish, Rawlins and Hoar were absent.

The President of Peru in answering the resolution of a mass meeting that monitors be sent to the Cubans, replied that he would do what tended most to the honor of Peru.

Two hundred more of the Cuban expedition have been captured. Nothing has been heard of Colonel Ryan.

The Herald says: At last the finale of the great Cuban fillibustering expedition has been reached, and its failure is as absolute as its results are disastrous.

Secretary Boutwell decides that goods seized, which cannot be held for expense, seizure and tax, must be stored, subject to the future action of Congress.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2—P. M.

The French Corvette Curieux, arrived from Martineque with eighteen cases of vomito and five deaths. The Captain, First Officer and Surgeon is dead, and the Assistant Surgeon dying.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS—VELOCIPEDE TOURNAMENT AND CORONATION BALL.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., July 2—P. M.

Sixty-two emigrants, direct from Switzerland, arrived here this evening. They are in a fine condition and were received by members of the Immigration Association.

Mr. Atkinson, agent of the Association, has returned from Europe.

There was a velocipede tournament here to-day and a coronation ball to-night.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., July 2—P. M.

The Colored Conservative Barbecue which was ended by the accident, was attended by about three hundred colored men and a large number of whites. A large crowd had congregated at the gate of the bridge leading to the island, being kept off the bridge by the police. Col. Branch, managing the affair, while standing on the bridge, directed the police to admit the crowd, which being done, the weight broke the structure, precipitating a number into the water, where Col. Branch, Policeman Kirkham and Robt. Ashby were caught in the falling timbers and killed. Seven more were wounded, two of whom will die.

Branch's body was followed to his residence by a procession of prominent citizens, and a police force in a body escorted Kirkham's remains home. Branch was one of the first business men of the city. There is a general gloom here in consequence of this calamity.

A barbecue, given to the Walker colored men, took place to-day near this city. About 3 o'clock the chain bridge leading to the island where the barbecue was being given was so crowded that it broke, carrying down about sixty persons. Col. James R. Branch, a prominent broker, and Conservative candidate for the Senate, was instantly killed, as also was policeman Kirkham, who was striving to prevent the crowd from rushing on the bridge. Seven colored men were fatally injured.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 2—P. M.

The Cuban prisoners which were transferred to the steamer Catharine Whiting will be released this evening. The majority of them are Cubans. Senor Alero and Dr. Brazora have been lodged in the Ludlow street jail.

It is thought that Ryan and his men are now prisoners, as the revenue cutter Boen has been sent to Gardener's Island with a fully armed crew and a *posse*.

The Marshal, in his report, says that the men have been quarreling among themselves. Three were killed and several wounded in a free fight yesterday.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, July 2—P. M.

The Catalan volunteers guarding the Neuvitas railroad have mutinied. Their Colonel was arrested by Letona, commanding at Puerto Principe. The volunteers marched on Puerto Principe, and relieved their Colonel and imprisoned Letona, whom they will probably shoot.

Rodas in a public speech to-day, advised the journalists to show more moderation, and endeavor to conciliate all classes, and cease the publication of irritating articles, especially regarding ladies.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

BREST, July 2—P. M.

There has been no communication with the Great Eastern since Wednesday.

The Late Storm at the North.

The storm of Sunday last was notable for the number of casualties that occurred in the vicinity of New York during its progress. Long Island seems to have been most exposed to its ravages, and the shores of Westchester county upon the sound. Two sloops were wrecked and three seamen lost; at Rockaway the guests of a hotel were thrown to the floor in the parlor in which they were assembled, and a gentleman from New York, caught on the beach, was struck by lightning and killed, and in many parts of Westchester county oxen were killed, trees uprooted and other damage done. In Philadelphia there was quite a tornado, it will be remembered.

A Grand Rush for Gold.

Letters from Elko, Nevada, to the California papers report a grand rush to some gold mines, both quartz and placer, which have been discovered eighty-three miles distant from Carlin. They are situated in the northern part of Elko county, on the north slope of the divide between the waters of the Owyhee and north fork of the Humboldt river. The specimens brought into Elko are said to be the richest ever found in the State. White Pinery declare that some of the specimens are just like the ores of White Pine, and the colors of gold panned out in the creeks of the new El Dorado have set old California placer-miners on the go. Every man in Elko who is able to get a horse leaves for the new diggings, and it is thought the rush will equal that to White Pine.

Revenue Decisions.

In reply to a letter from a New York assessor concerning the liability to tax "vegetable tooth soap," manufactured by Mr. C. S. Bates, of Philadelphia, Deputy Commissioner Douglas decides that the soap is liable, as a dentifrice, to stamp under schedule C, and that all persons having on hand any of the soap in question should see that the proper internal revenue stamp is affixed to each package before selling or exposing it for sale, if they would not incur the penalty imposed in section 165 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866.

The Deputy Commissioner also decides that a person cannot sell leaf tobacco under a tobacco dealer's special tax receipt.

That cigar manufacturers need not renew their bonds already given while the said bonds are deemed good and sufficient. That where a tobacco manufacturing firm has gone into liquidation, and the affairs have been placed in the hands of a receiver, the receiver is not required to pay special tax as a manufacturer if he simply settles up the business of the firm.

The revised regulations concerning taxes on tobacco, snuff, and cigars, have been prepared and approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will be at once submitted to Secretary Boutwell for concurrent approval, when they will be immediately placed in the hands of the printer. This preparation has been a work of considerable labor.

Mr. Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, of Athlone, is proposed by the Boston Traveller as the recipient of $100,000 from the liberal hands of Boston, and all for getting up and getting off the jubilee.